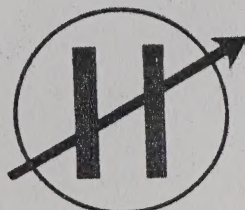


# THE HQ-145, HQ-145C, HQ-145E COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

INSTRUCTION AND SERVICE INFORMATION



ESTABLISHED 1910

In order to receive the full unconditional 90-day warranty against defective material and workmanship in this receiver, the warranty card must be filled out and mailed within two weeks of purchase. Please refer to serial number of warranty in correspondence.



## **HAMMARLUND**

Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, Inc.  
A Giannini Scientific Co.  
53 West 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

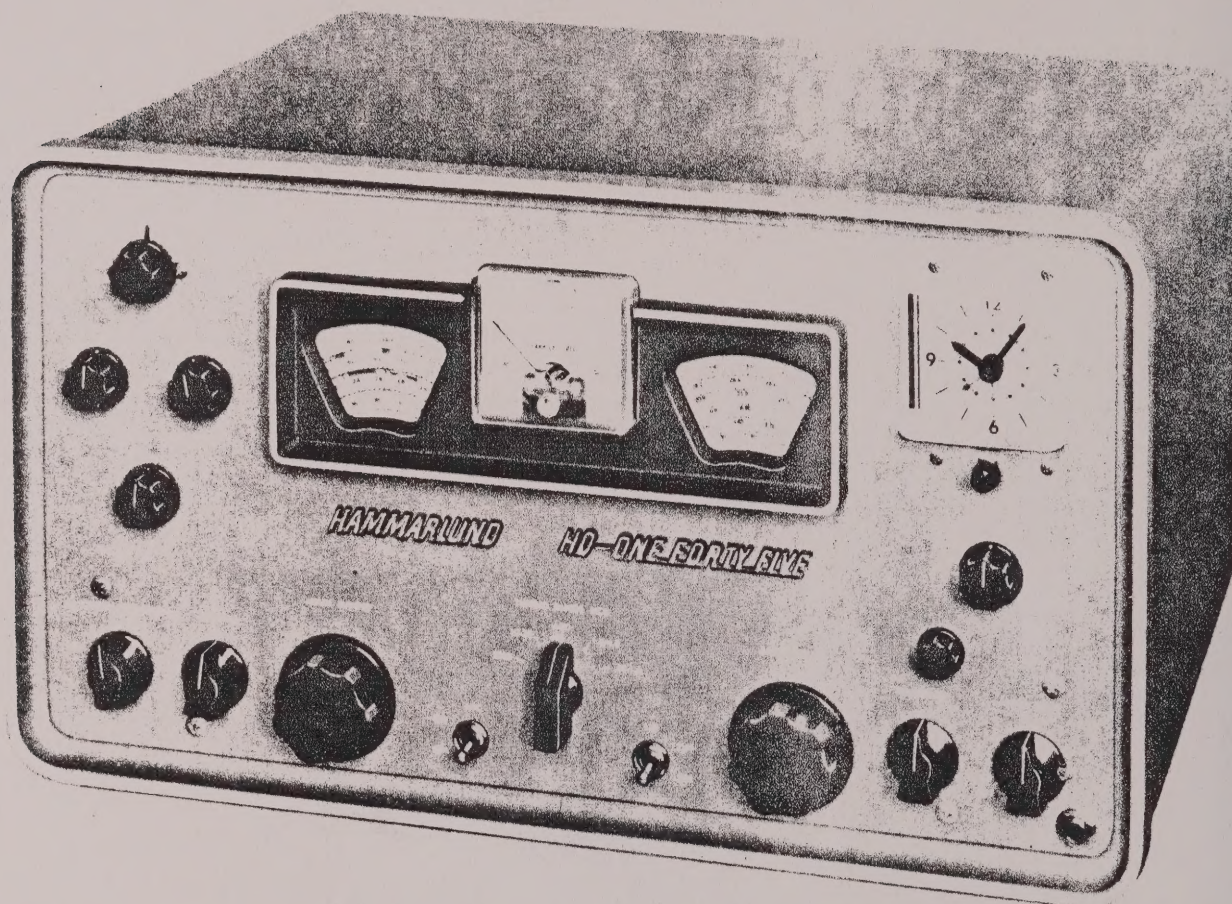


Figure 1. The HQ-145 Communications Receiver

TUBE COMPONENT			
SYMBOL	TYPE	TUBE	FUNCTION
V1	6BZ6	Pentode	RF Amplifier
V2	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	1st Mixer
V3	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	Converter or 455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V4	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V5	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V6	6AL5	Double Diode	Detector, Noise Limiter
V7	12AX7	Double Triode	455 Kcs BFO, Audio Amplifier
V8	6AQ5	Pentode	Audio Power Output
V9	6C4	Triode	High Frequency Oscillator
V10	OB2	Gas Filled Diode	Voltage Regulator
V11	5U4GB	Double Diode	Rectifier

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## HAMMARLUND

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## INTRODUCTION

The Hammarlund HQ-145 multi-purpose continuous coverage communications receiver incorporates many new circuit innovations in addition to the well known Hammarlund crystal filter and series noise limiter circuits. It will provide years of top performance with a minimum of maintenance.

The HQ-145 receiver has a self-contained power supply operating from a 117 volt 60 cps source. The HQ-145C incorporates a telechron automatic clock timer in its design. The export model HQ-145E is capable of operation from a 115 or 230 volt 50 - 60 cps a-c power source. The export model, HQ-145E, does not incorporate the telechron clock (with timer) because of the power line operating voltage and frequency.

The HQ-145 is an eleven tube continuous coverage (540 Kcs to 30 Mcs) superheterodyne receiver which employs the double conversion process on the 10 to 30 Mcs range and on the 20 Meter amateur bandspread position. The special bandspread ranges of 21.0 to 21.6 Mcs and 28.0 to 30.0 Mcs are included in the double conversion process.

Electrical bandspread tuning is provided with direct calibration every 10 Kcs on the 80, 40, and 20 meter bands; every 20 Kcs on the 15 meter band and every 50 Kcs on the 10 meter band. In addition an arbitrary bandspread logging scale is provided for use throughout the tuning range of the receiver. The bandspread dial is also provided with an adjustable hairline marker.

The 100 Kcs crystal calibrator (optional accessory) provides marker signals at every 100 Kcs on all bands for checking dial calibration accuracy. A tuned RF stage with the addition of an antenna trimmer assures maximum sensitivity and a high signal to noise ratio for outstanding reception of weak and distant signals. A manual sensitivity (RF gain) control prevents the receiver from overloading on strong signals.

The well known Hammarlund crystal filter provides optimum selectivity for high rejection of closely spaced interfering signals.

The HQ-145 communications receiver is equipped with an unusually stable beat frequency oscillator which provides the operator of the receiver with a range of audio tones for excellent reception of single side band (SSB) signals as well as code (CW) signals.

One special feature of the HQ-145 receiver is a "razor sharp" adjustable slot filter to eliminate co-channel interference. A single knob controls the position of the "hole" in the IF pass-band and provides up to 40 db attenuation of the unwanted signals over a range of 10 Kcs. In addition, the slot depth control may be used to obtain an additional 20 db rejection at any single frequency.

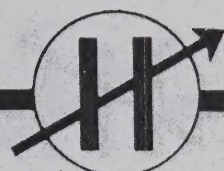
Accurate reports of signal strength on AM reception are obtained with the aid of the "S" meter for that "on the nose" tuning. A send-receive switch is provided to silence the receiver while transmitting.

The receiver possesses the Auto Response feature which automatically narrows and widens the frequency range of the audio output, according to the gain required. This feature permits higher fidelity reception on stronger signals, while providing the sharp cut-off required in receiving communications under adverse conditions. A second advantage of the Hammarlund Auto-Response is the rapid damping of the audio power in the speaker voice coil which greatly minimizes undesirable speaker "hangover". The receiver may be used with either speaker or headphones. A-c hum is made inaudible by means of adequate power supply filtering.

Large comfortable controls in logical groupings are provided for the greatest of operating ease. The new futuristic front panel is clearly marked to permit full attention to the operation at hand.

The HQ-145 was designed with you in mind. You will have many hours of pleasure in operating this truly fine communications instrument.





## INSTALLATION

### UNPACKING

Unpack the receiver carefully. Make sure the tubes, associated tube shields and pilot lamps are in place.

### SPEAKER CONNECTION

Connect a 3.2 ohm permanent magnet speaker (Hammarlund S-200 Speaker) to the two terminals marked SPKR on the rear of the chassis. (Note Figure 4.) For best performance do not place speaker on top of receiver cabinet.

### POWER CONNECTIONS

Before inserting attachment plug into power outlet, make certain power source is of proper voltage and frequency. (Refer to paragraph one of INTRODUCTION.)

### INSTALLING ANTENNA

The HQ-145 is designed to operate with a single wire or a balanced type antenna. The front panel antenna trimmer control (Figure 5) permits a good match to most antenna systems of 50 to 600 ohms.

For general coverage, single wire antenna of 20 to 50 feet length will provide surprisingly good reception. A long single wire outdoor

antenna, such as shown in Figure 2, will generally provide entirely satisfactory performance. This wire may be 50 to 150 feet long.

For best reception, the antenna should be isolated as much as possible from neighboring objects and at right angles to power lines or busy highways so as to minimize possible interference pickup.

Optimum performance on a particular amateur band or other narrow tuning range will be obtained by using a tuned half-wave dipole or folded dipole fed with 300 ohm transmission line or other suitable lead-in, as shown in Figure 3.

To tune the one-half wave length dipole, the following formula for the length of the antenna may be used:

$$\text{Length (feet)} = \frac{463}{\text{Freq. (MCS)}}$$

Each half (1/4 wave length) is half the length found from the above formula.

A good ground, although not always necessary, will generally aid in reception and reduce stray line hum. Reversal of polarity of power cord plug may possibly further reduce line hum in some locations.

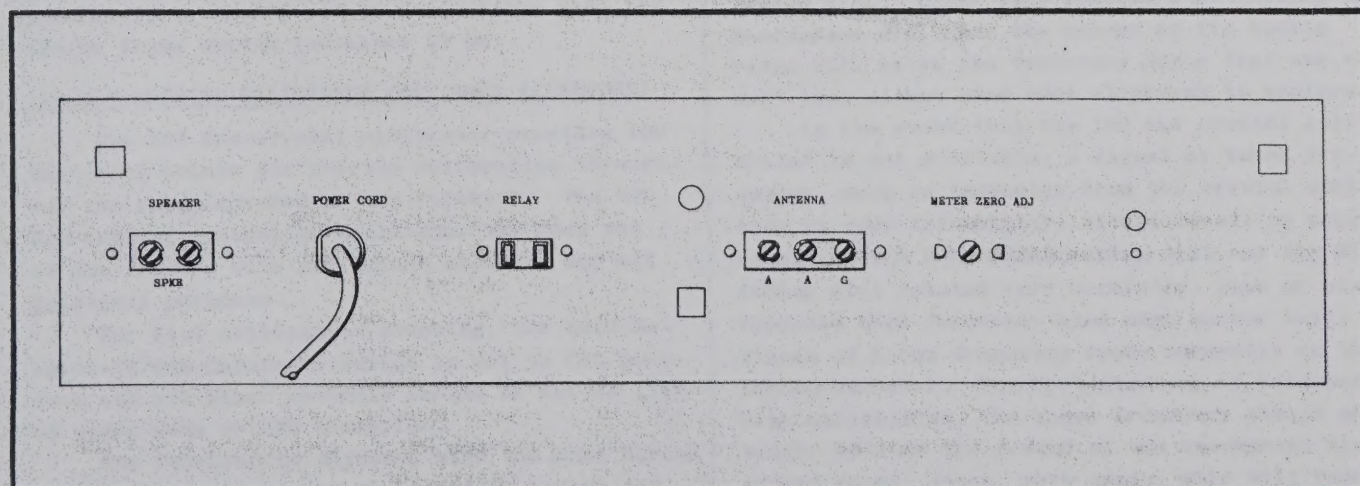


Figure 4. Connection Points at Rear of Chassis



# INSTALLATION

## GENERAL

1. The system is designed for use in areas where the ambient temperature is between 50°F and 100°F. It is not recommended for use in areas where the ambient temperature is below 50°F or above 100°F.

2. The system is designed for use in areas where the relative humidity is between 30% and 70%. It is not recommended for use in areas where the relative humidity is below 30% or above 70%.

3. The system is designed for use in areas where the air quality is good. It is not recommended for use in areas where the air quality is poor.

4. The system is designed for use in areas where the air flow is between 100 and 200 ft/min. It is not recommended for use in areas where the air flow is below 100 ft/min or above 200 ft/min.

5. The system is designed for use in areas where the air velocity is between 10 and 20 ft/min. It is not recommended for use in areas where the air velocity is below 10 ft/min or above 20 ft/min.

## INSTALLATION

1. The system is designed for use in areas where the ambient temperature is between 50°F and 100°F. It is not recommended for use in areas where the ambient temperature is below 50°F or above 100°F.

2. The system is designed for use in areas where the relative humidity is between 30% and 70%. It is not recommended for use in areas where the relative humidity is below 30% or above 70%.

## OPERATION

1. The system is designed for use in areas where the ambient temperature is between 50°F and 100°F. It is not recommended for use in areas where the ambient temperature is below 50°F or above 100°F.

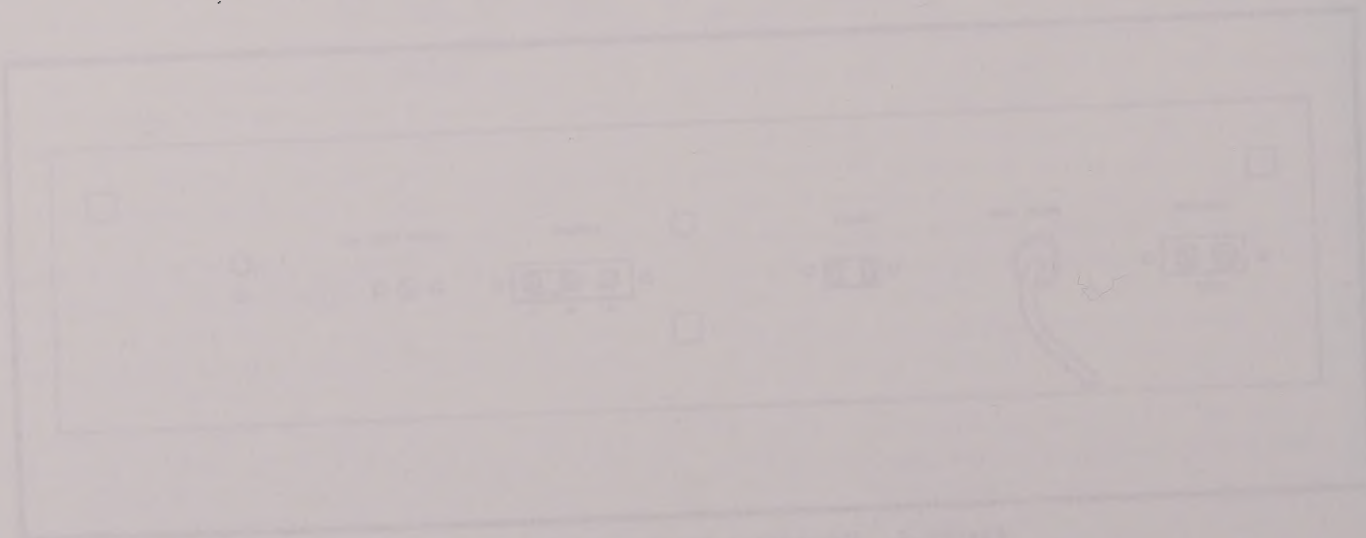


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the system.



## GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### MAIN TUNING

The Main Tuning dial provides continuous coverage throughout the entire range of the receiver. In order for the Main Dial calibration to be accurate, the bandspread dial scale must be set at the indicated vertical marking which is located at the extreme clockwise end of its dial scale.

### BAND SPREAD TUNING

The Band Spread Dial scale provides expanded dial scale coverage on the 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur bands. To use the Band Spread Dial, set the Main Dial scale to the highest indicated frequency of the amateur band in which operation is desired. The amateur bands are prominently shown on the Main Dial scale by means of the boxed off areas.

### 20 METER BAND SPREAD POSITION

A special 20 Meter Band Spread position is incorporated in the Tuning Range switch to provide the optimum dial scale spread on this band. To obtain the proper dial calibration on the 20 Meter bandspread dial, the Tuning Range switch must indicate 20 BS. The adjustment of the Main Tuning dial for bandspread operation is the same as previously mentioned. (The BS dial calibration is inaccurate on the 15 and 10 Meter bands when the Tuning Range switch indicates 20 BS).

### 100 KCS CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

The 100 Kcs crystal calibrator provides 100 Kcs check points for precise calibration throughout the range covered by the receiver. The 100 Kcs crystal controlled oscillator has been set at the factory with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes.

For dial calibration checking, the Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Calibrate switch is set to CAL position and all other controls should be set as listed under Code or SSB Reception.

The receiver is adjusted with the Band Spread Cal Set line aligned to the vertical marker and should be reasonably correct. The Cal Set knob is used to accurately reset the B.S. dial indica-

tor line if it is found to be slightly off calibration at any area on the dial where precise calibration is desired.

### SUGGESTED TUNING PROCEDURE

First set the bandspread dial at the high frequency end of the particular amateur band. Next set the main tuning dial to the high frequency end of the band. If a 100 Kcs crystal calibrator is available, the Main tuning dial should be carefully adjusted, plus or minus the high frequency band edge marker until the 100 Kcs calibrator is heard. Care must be taken that the proper 100 Kcs marker is employed in order to prevent setting the main tuning dial 100 Kcs higher or lower than the band edge. Next rotate the bandspread dial to the 100 Kcs marker nearest to the center of the bandspread tuning range. It will undoubtedly be found that upon doing this, the 100 Kcs marker will be plus or minus of the exact frequency. The bandspread dial is therefore set to the exact 100 Kcs marking, and the main tuning dial is then very carefully adjusted until whatever error existed in the bandspread dial reading has been corrected. Once this condition has been obtained, the main tuning dial should be left alone and all tuning of the amateur bands accomplished with the bandspread tuning dial. Using this procedure of setting the bandspread dial near the center of its tuning range will halve the frequency error that may result when either band edge alignment is employed.

In the event that the 100 Kcs crystal calibrator is not available, a signal of known frequency, such as harmonics from the crystal oscillator in your transmitter, should be set up accurately on the BANDSPREAD tuning dial and the MAIN tuning dial rotated very carefully, plus or minus, from the high frequency band edge marker until the signal of known frequency reads correctly on the bandspread dial. For best accuracy of bandspread dial calibration, the known frequency should preferably be near the center of the bandspread dial tuning range, since, here again, this will result in halving the possible error that may result by setting up the bandspread dial to a known frequen-

# GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

The first thing you should do when you start the engine is to check the oil level. If the oil is low, add it. Then check the water level. If the water is low, add it. Next, check the battery. If the battery is low, charge it. Finally, check the tires. If the tires are low, inflate them.

THE SECOND THING

The third thing you should do is to check the engine oil. If the oil is low, add it. Then check the water level. If the water is low, add it. Next, check the battery. If the battery is low, charge it. Finally, check the tires. If the tires are low, inflate them.

THE THIRD THING

The fourth thing you should do is to check the engine oil. If the oil is low, add it. Then check the water level. If the water is low, add it. Next, check the battery. If the battery is low, charge it. Finally, check the tires. If the tires are low, inflate them.

THE FOURTH THING

The fifth thing you should do is to check the engine oil. If the oil is low, add it. Then check the water level. If the water is low, add it. Next, check the battery. If the battery is low, charge it. Finally, check the tires. If the tires are low, inflate them.

The sixth thing you should do is to check the engine oil. If the oil is low, add it. Then check the water level. If the water is low, add it. Next, check the battery. If the battery is low, charge it. Finally, check the tires. If the tires are low, inflate them.

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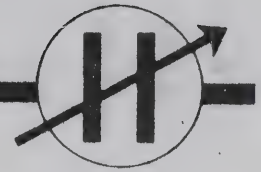
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## OPERATION

### AM RECEPTION

For AM reception the position of the controls nominally should be as follows:

Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal Switch	Receive
Selectivity Switch	*Off
Crystal Phasing	Triangular Marker
Slot Frequency	***Clockwise
Slot Depth	****See detailed instructions for use of slot filter
Main Tuning Control	Tune for the highest "S" Meter reading
Band Spread Control	Extreme Clockwise marking
Tuning Range Switch	Set to desired frequency range
Antenna Trimmer	Tune for the highest "S" meter reading
AVC ON-OFF Switch	ON
Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
RF (Sensitivity) Control	**Fully Clockwise
AF (Gain) Control	*****Adjust to desired level
Timer Switch	ON
Beat Frequency Oscillator Control	Triangular Marker

\* To obtain Maximum fidelity in AM Reception, the widest bandwidth is normally used. However, under conditions of severe interference from spurious signals or atmospheric noise, the bandwidth is reduced to improve intelligibility although some sacrifice of fidelity results. Adjust crystal selectivity to suit reception conditions.

\*\* For normal AM reception, the RF gain control is rotated fully clockwise. The "S" meter calibration holds only when the Manual-AVC switch is on AVC. In the presence of extremely strong signals, the RF (Sensitivity) Control may be reduced to limit meter swing.

\*\*\* The Slot Frequency control provides an extremely sharp adjustable slot or hole in the selectivity curve (See Figure 7). It is normally located outside of the passband of the 455 Kcs IF Amplifier system. It is brought into the passband for the purpose of eliminating interference from heterodyne signals on AM and monkey chatter on SSB. On CW Reception, the Slot Filter

will materially aid in reducing or eliminating adjacent or co-channel interference.

### CAUTION

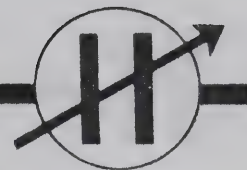
When tuning the receiver across any band, make certain that the Slot Frequency control is at the 5 Kcs position not on "O".

\*\*\*\* The Slot Depth control is actually a very gradual vernier adjustment. In view of this its effect will not be very noticeable unless the proper procedure is employed. The suggested procedure is as follows:

Tune in a broadcast signal on the broadcast band or any other strong constant carrier of similar nature. Whenever the receiver is being tuned for normal reception be sure to first rotate the Slot Frequency control to the extreme clockwise or counter clockwise position. In other words, never leave the Slot Frequency control at or near the zero setting. If this procedure is not followed it is obvious that the center of the passband will be slotted out, some cases this being made quite obvious by producing 2 spot tuning or 2 peak "S" meter readings.

After tuning in the constant carrier, peaking the "S" meter, and taking the above precautions, rotate the Slot Frequency control. It will be noticed that upon approaching the zero setting, the "S" meter reading will be affected. A very definite null or minimum "S" meter reading will be obtained with the Slot Frequency control adjusted at or near zero. Observe this "S" meter reading. With the Slot Frequency control set at the minimum "S" meter reading position, the Slot Depth control should be rotated very slowly throughout its range, observing the "S" meter. It will be found that at one particular spot throughout the range of the Slot Depth control a further reduction in the "S" meter reading will be obtained. A very slight re-adjustment of the Slot Frequency may now result in a further reduction of the "S" meter reading. Once this setting has been obtained, the Slot Depth control may be left permanently in this position, and all future Slot Filter adjustments made by the Slot Frequency control only.





## CIRCUIT THEORY

The HQ-145 superheterodyne communications receiver employs double conversion on all signals above 10 megacycles. This receiver provides continuous coverage of all signals between the range of 540 kilocycles and 30 megacycles. Twelve tubes are used including the Rectifier, the voltage regulator, and 100 Kcs Crystal Calibrator (optional accessory). The circuitry of the receiver includes an adjustable IF bandwidth selector (crystal filter), a crystal phasing control, a slot frequency and depth control, a series noise limiter and special band spread ranges for the 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur radio bands.

### PRE-SELECTION

The antenna input coupling and RF amplifier stage provide the necessary pre-selection and gain for high performance and rejection of undesired signals. The high signal level at the 1st mixer grid, V2, contributes to a favorable signal-to-noise ratio.

Both grid and plate circuits of the RF stage are tuned (except plate circuit on .54 - 1.6 Mcs Band); individual tuning coils are selected for each band.

The antenna compensation capacitor, adjustable from the front panel, permits the receiver to be resonated for optimum performance with the particular antenna in use.

### CONVERTER STAGE

A high degree of oscillator stability is attained by the use of a separate mixer (6BE6) V2, and an independent oscillator (6C4) V9.

The output signal from the RF amplifier V1 is heterodyned with the output of the local high frequency oscillator V9 and electronically combined within the mixer tube V2. On the .54 to 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 Mcs, and 4.0 to 10.0 Mcs bands the local oscillator is located 455 Kcs above the signal frequency. On the 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs and the 20 meter bandspread positions the local HF oscillator is located at 3035 Kcs above the signal frequency.

When operating on 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs and the 20, 15 and 10 meter band spread positions, the difference frequency of 3035 Kcs is heterodyned

with the output of the 2580 Kcs crystal controlled oscillator and electronically combined in the converter tube V3 (6BE6), to produce 455 Kcs, 2nd IF. When the Band Selector switch indicates .54 - 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 - 4.0 Mcs, or 4.0 - 10.0 Mcs, the crystal oscillator section of the converter tube ceases to oscillate, and the converter becomes a regular 455 Kcs IF amplifier.

Low-loss tube sockets, low-loss phenolic insulation, temperature compensating capacitors, and stable coaxial trimmers all contribute to the excellent oscillator's stability. Additional frequency stability is attained by applying a regulated voltage to the oscillator circuit, and by the rugged constructional design of the entire HF oscillator section.

### 455 KCS IF AMPLIFIER

The output of the second conversion stage V3 is fed into two stages of 455 Kcs IF amplification. The interstage coupling network to the first tube contains the well known Hammarlund 455 Kcs Crystal Filter and phasing network.

The Crystal Selectivity switch provides six different bandwidths which enable the operator to successfully receive signals under the most severe conditions of interference due to atmospheric or man made noises. The six position Selectivity switch includes an Off position (highest fidelity) and five progressively increasing selective bandwidths as shown in Figure 5.

Switch positions Off, 1, 2 and 3 are recommended for phone or single sideband reception. Positions 4, and 5 are recommended for reliable CW or code reception. The phasing capacitor C16 may be adjusted to provide additional rejection to very strong, closely spaced, interfering signals.

The output circuit of the first 455 Kcs IF amplifier consists of two IF transformers T9 and T10 which are interconnected by means of a network of resistors, capacitors, and coils comprising the Slot Filter section. This low-impedance network forms a balanced bridge arrangement known as a Bifilar "T" trap. The slot filter inductor L3 and slot tuning capacitor C22 (with capacitors





## SERVICE AND ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

### NOTE

Before servicing this receiver, disconnect the unit from the power source and remove all lead wires attached to the terminal connections located at the rear of the chassis apron. Carefully turn the receiver on its front panel and rest the unit on top of smooth clean surface (preferably a soft cloth). Remove the three No. 10 Hexagon head machine screws which fasten the chassis

to the cabinet at the rear skirt. Remove the knob from the clock adjustment shaft if the receiver is equipped with a clock assembly. Lift the cabinet straight up and off the chassis. To re-assembly, reverse this procedure.

### RF AND IF ALIGNMENT

Two non-metallic alignment tools are required for the complete alignment:

General Cement Co. No. 5097 or equal

General Cement Co. No. 8282 or equal

NOTE (Optional Accessory)  
INSERT ALIGNMENT TOOL FOR ADJUSTMENT OF THESE BOTTOM COILS FROM UNDERSIDE OF CHASSIS. ALL OTHER COILS REQUIRE INSERTION OF ALIGNMENT TOOL FROM THE TOP SIDE OF THE CHASSIS FOR BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM SLUGS.

455Kcs IF COIL ADJUSTMENTS TOP AND BOTTOM SLUGS

455Kcs IF COIL ADJUSTMENTS TOP ONLY

455 Kcs SLOT FREQ. COIL ADJUSTMENT

3035 Kcs IF ADJ BOTTOM SLUG  
455 Kcs IF ADJ TOP SLUG

ANTENNA COIL ADJUSTMENTS - MCS			
4.0	.60	1.65	11.0

RF COIL ADJUSTMENTS	
COIL LOCATION	FREQ. MCS
TOP	1.65*
BOTTOM	1.65*
TOP	4.0
BOTTOM	11.0

\*TOP FOR MIN. SIGNAL OUTPUT  
\*BOTTOM FOR MAX. SIGNAL OUTPUT

BFO ASSEMBLY

COIL	TOP	.60	4.0
LOCATION	BOTTOM	1.65	10.0
HF OSCILLATOR COIL ADJUSTMENTS-MCS			

Figure 9. Top View of Chassis





## IF ALIGNMENT

A high degree of stability has been designed into the receiver making re-alignment unnecessary unless electrical parts are replaced which would affect the tuning of the IF circuits; such as IF transformers, or 455 Kcs crystal.

If for any reason, the 455 Kcs IF system performs unsatisfactorily, it is strongly recommended that a standard tone modulated AM signal generator be used for thoroughly checking the performance of this receiver before proceeding with the alignment.

The IF alignment of the receiver can be accomplished by the sweep generator method and the AM single frequency method. The sweep generator method is the preferred method for re-alignment of the HQ-145 Communications Receiver because of the greater precision to which the IF coils can be adjusted. However, in view of the fact that there are a very limited number of 455 Kcs Sweep Generators available as test equipment, the alternate single frequency alignment method is also described.

### SWEEP GENERATOR METHOD (PREFERRED)

The IF alignment of the receiver requires the use of a 455 Kcs sweep generator, an oscilloscope, and a phasing network for proper synchronization. Alignment should not be attempted unless suitable equipment is on hand and considerable experience in sweep alignment techniques has been acquired.

In practically all of the cases requiring re-alignment an over-all touch-up operation will be required. This is accomplished by connecting the sweep generator cable to the grid of the first mixer (pin 7-V2), and connecting the oscilloscope input cable across the volume control. Connect a large ceramic disc type of capacitor (.01 mfd) in series with the cable inner conductor (dc blocking capacitor).

Apply a small amount of sweep signal to the receiver and adjust the oscilloscope for a relatively large amount of gain and satisfactory picture size. Check the phasing control knob position to indicate the triangular indice and turn crystal knob to position "4". Adjust phasing network so that forward and return traces of the sweep co-incide.

Peak align 455 Kcs windings for maximum amplitude (T5 and T6 (top cores), T7, T9, T10, T11) and omit T8. Then turn crystal selectivity knob to position "1", and adjust T8 so that a tall selectivity curve with a slightly flattened peak is obtained. At the proper adjustment the abrupt change (spike) in the smooth selectivity curve will be located very close to the baseline of the trace, and the amplitude of the trace on positions "OFF" and "1" will be practically identical.

Re-adjust all 455 Kcs IF coils again (except T8) so that symmetry and phasing co-incide on positions "OFF, 1, 2, 3, and 4".

### NOTE

The sweep generator frequency must be adjusted to obtain exact co-incidence of the forward and return trace. If complete co-incidence is not obtained, alternately make slight adjustments of the phasing control and sweep generator frequency until the images co-incide. After these steps have determined the exact frequency of the 455 Kcs crystal, the center frequency of the sweep generator should be re-adjusted.

### SINGLE FREQUENCY METHOD (ALTERNATE)

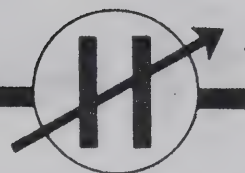
Connect the output cable of the 455 Kcs unmodulated signal generator to the grid (pin 7) of the first mixer V2 and the chassis. Connect a dc vacuum tube voltmeter between the diode plate pin 1 (V6) 6AL5 socket and chassis.

Adjust the Front Panel Controls as specified above, and adjust the Signal Generator frequency for maximum output with crystal selectivity set to position "4". Turn to position No. "1" and peak align all 455 Kcs IF transformer windings (T5 and T6 top cores, T7, T8, T9, T10 and T11). Repeat procedure on crystal positions 1 and 4 to insure accurate coil adjustments.

### BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT

With the same equipment and set-up as used in the preceding paragraph, turn crystal selectivity to position 5 and adjust the signal generator frequency for maximum reading. Turn signal generator modulation on, turn crystal selectivity off, and turn Send-Receive Switch to CW/SSB.





## POSSIBLE RECEIVER DIFFICULTY

1. If upon turning the power "ON" the dial scales are not illuminated, and after two minutes of waiting the receiver still fails to operate, the clock timer switch is not making contact. Manipulate the Clock Timer Knob to indicate the "ON" position with the AC power switch, (Audio Gain Knob) "ON". The Clock Timer Switch should always point to the "ON" position unless the Automatic Timer is utilized.

2. Excessive hum usually is due to a defective 12AX7 tube (V7). This tube type may test good in a tube testing device but may be unusable because of higher than average heater-to-cathode leakage within the tube.

3. Poor Noise Limiter action is usually due to a poor or defective 6AL5 tube (V6). Remember that the use of the noise limiter will always result in some signal distortion for effective noise limiting action. When listening to strong

broadcast stations or strong local signals, the noise limiter switch should be in the "OFF" position unless slight distortion is preferable to excessive pulse type of noise, such as ignition interference.

4. Erratic or Poor "S" Meter performance is usually due to the two 6BA6 (V4 and V5) vacuum tubes. Merely interchanging these tubes may provide sufficient improvement. Replacing one or both of these tubes may be advisable before suspecting other troubles.

The majority of all receiver troubles have been found to be due to one or more defective tubes. Rough handling in shipment is largely responsible for the poor performance of the receiver.

Please, therefore, be sure to follow the above suggestions and have all vacuum tubes tested before writing to the Hammarlund Mfg. Co.

## Instructions for Replacement of Antenna Trimmer Cord Assembly

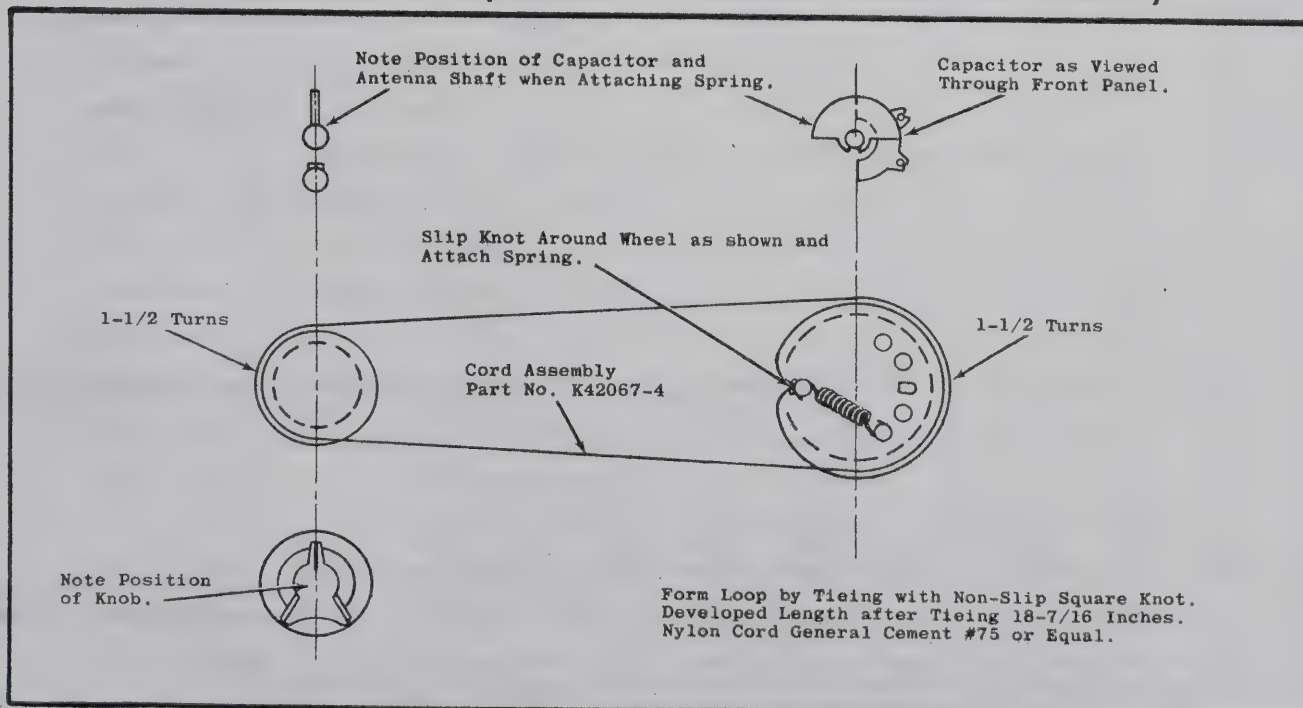


Figure 11. Antenna Trimmer Cord Assembly





TABLE 1. TUBE SOCKET VOLTAGES

Controls adjusted to the following positions unless otherwise specified:

Band - 10-30 Mcs  
 AVC ON-OFF Switch - OFF  
 Noise limiter - OFF  
 Function Switch - Receive  
 RF Gain - Max.  
 AF Gain - Max.  
 Antenna - Disconnected  
 Crystal Selectivity - OFF  
 AC line Volts - 117 V. AC

TUBE SOCKET		SOCKET PIN NUMBER								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V1	RF Tube 6BZ6	0	1.55	0	6.3AC	245	105	0	--	--
V2	1st Mixer 6BE6	-1.6 to -7.5	1.2	0	6.3AC	243	80	0	--	--
V3	2nd Mixer 6BE6	-3.1	0	0	6.3AC	238	77	-.66	--	--
V4	IF Ampl. 6BA6	0	0	0	6.3AC	225	98	2.35	--	--
V5	IF Ampl. 6BA6	0	0	0	6.3AC	230	100	2.65	--	--
V6	DET. -NL 6AL5	-2.0	-3.2	0	6.3AC	0	0	-2.0	--	--
V7	Audio-BFO 12AX7	90	0	.75	6.3AC	6.3AC	168	-2.3	0	0
V8	PWR. Ampl. 6AQ5	0	15	0	6.3AC	255	245	0	--	--
V9	HF Osc. 6C4	100	--	6.3AC	0	--	-2.5 to -3.7	0	--	--
V10	Volt. Reg. OB2	105	--	--	--	105	--	0	--	--
V11	Rectifier 5U4GB	Tie Point 6.3AC	265	--	260AC	--	260AC	--	265	--



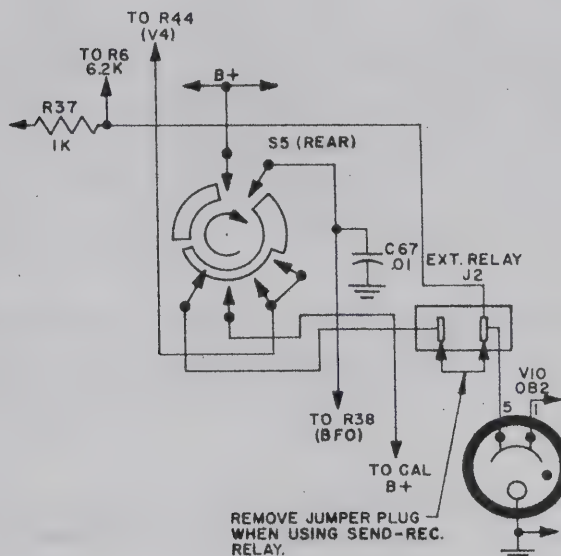
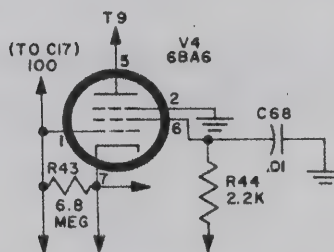
# PARTS LIST HQ-145



SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
CAPACITORS		
C1, A-C C2, A-F C3 C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C14, C15, C18, C19, C27, C28, C29, C31, C32, C33, C39, C55, C67, C68 C10 C12 C13 C16 C17, C34, C52, C53 C20 C21 C22 C23, C24 C25, C26, C66 C30 C35, C36, C37, C47, C49, C50, C51 C38 C40, C41 C42 C43 C44 C45 C46 C48 C54 C56 C57 C58, C59 C60 C61 C62, A, B, C C63, C64 C65	Variable, Main tuning Variable, Bandsread Variable, Antenna Compensator Fixed, ceramic disc, .01 mf 600 W.V.D.C.  Fixed, silver mica, 2.0 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 560 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 20 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Variable, crystal phasing Fixed, silver mica, 100 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 1200 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, molded mylar, 3300 mmf 200 W.V.D.C. Variable, Slot Frequency Fixed, ceramic disc, .01 mf 1000 W.V.D.C. Fixed, ceramic disc, .04 mf 600 W.V.D.C. Fixed, ceramic disc, .005 mf 1000 W.V.D.C. Variable, rotary trimmer  Fixed, Temp. Comp., 12 mmf 1000 W.V.D.C. Fixed, Temp. Comp., 2.7 mmf 1000 W.V.D.C. Fixed, Temp. Comp., 6.8 mmf 1000 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 1170 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 3000 mmf 300 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 1300 mmf 300 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 430 mmf 300 W.V.D.C. Fixed, Temp. Comp., 2.7 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, Temp. Comp., 1.5 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, Temp. Comp., 130 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 1200 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 4300 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 12 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 510 mmf 500 W.V.D.C. Fixed, electrolytic, 40/60/25 mfd 450/450/50 W.V.D.C. Fixed, ceramic disc, .01 mf 1400 W.V.D.C. Fixed, silver mica, 8.0 mmf 300 W.V.D.C.	P38834-1 P38835-1 K34454-G1 M23034-19  K23006-37 K23027-6 K23006-17 M11776-G2 K23006-1 K23027-4 K23044-1 K42041-1 M23034-25 M23034-12 M23034-10 K23008-1  K23010-2 K23010-1 K23010-11 K23027-15 K23041-8 K23041-7 K23006-44 K23061-302 K23061-208C K23063-92E K23027-13 K43042-2 K23006-45 K23027-3 K15504-64 M23034-26 K23006-31
RESISTORS		
R1, R3 R2, R4 R5, R36, R38, R39 R6 R7, R10, R11, R19, R25, R26, R29, R34, R44 R8 R9 R12 R13, R31 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R27 R28 R30 R32 R33, R37 R35 R40 R41 R42 R43	22 ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 180 ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 47K ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 6.2K ohms, 1/2 w., 5% 2.2K ohms, 1/2 w., 10%  22K ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 4.3K ohms, 1/2 w., 5% 300 ohms, 1/2 w., 5% 100 ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 33 ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 470K ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 180 ohms, 1/2 w., 5% 1200 ohms, 1/2 w., 5% Variable, 10K ohms, Sensitivity 120 ohms, 1/2 w., 5% Variable, 200 ohms slot depth 68 ohms, 1/2 w., 5% 39 ohms, 1/2 w., 5% Variable, 300 ohms, Meter Zero Adj. Variable, 1.0 megohm, Audio with Power Switch 47 ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 430 ohms, 1 w., 5% 10K ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 1K ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 10 ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 100K ohms, 1 w., 10% 4K ohms, 10 w., 10% 100K ohms, 1/2 w., 10% 6.8 megohms, 1/2 w., 10%	K19309-9 K19309-31 K19309-89 K19309-176 K19309-57  K19309-81 K19309-213 K19309-202 K19309-25 K19309-13 K19309-113 K19309-260 K19309-268 K26218-5 K19309-258 K15368-7 K19309-256 K19309-253 K15379-1 K38977-1 K19309-17 K19310-212 K19309-73 K19309-49 K19309-1 K19310-97 K19337-3 K19309-97 K19309-141



## HQ-145 INSTRUCTION BOOK

**ERRATA SHEET**HQ-145 RELAY CONNECTIONSHQ-145 TUBE CONNECTIONS

<u>Schematic Designation</u>	<u>Nature Of Change</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Part No.</u>
C43	Deleted	Fixed, silver mica 1020 mmf, 500 W.V.D.C.	K23027-14
C43	Added	Fixed, silver mica 1170 mmf, 500 W.V.D.C.	K23027-15
Page 11 Fig. 9	Correction	*Bottom for max. signal output  *Top for min. signal output	
Page 4	Revised	Break-in Relay	



HQ-145 INSTRUCTION BOOK  
ERRATA SHEET (Cont'd.)

The receiver is equipped with a female chassis connector of the rear of the chassis, alongside the power cord entry bushing. Its purpose is to provide connection of a suitable relay for remote control operation of the receiver. As shipped from the factory the two terminal plug wires are connected in series with the Send-Receive-CW/SSB Cal Switch. For remote control operation connect relay contacts to the receptacle by means of a 117V a.c. standard power plug after removing the jumper plug (shorting bar).

The usual antenna change-over relay equipped with an extra set of normally closed contacts (receiver operating) is suggested. The choice of this relay will depend on the particular antenna system involved, such as whether a coax relay or one for open-wire line is employed.

Remember that with this system of remote operation, the relay performs the sole function enabling you to hear or not to hear signals in the loud speaker.

The Function Switch located on the front panel determines the type of reception that you desire (AM-CW-SSB-CAL).

The Send-Receive part of the Function Switch controls the receiver independent of the Break-in Relay (provided that the relay receptacle pins are shorted by either the relay contacts or the wire jumper).





## PARTS LIST HQ-145 (Cont'd)

SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
COILS		
L1	RF Choke, 38 microhenries	K15629-1
L2	Bifilar coil	K42032-1
L3	Slot Filter coil	K42034-1
L4	RF Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 Mcs	K38816-1
L5	RF Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 Mcs, 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs	K38817-1
L6	Osc Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 Mcs	K38818-1
L7	Osc Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 Mcs, 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs	K38819-1
L8	BFO Coil Assembly	K38989-G1
L9	Filter Choke	K38939-1
TRANSFORMERS		
T1	Antenna Coil Assembly .54 to 1.6 Mcs	K38812-1
T2	Antenna Coil Assembly 1.6 to 4.0 Mcs	K38813-1
T3	Antenna Coil Assembly 4.0 to 10.0 Mcs	K38814-1
T4	Antenna Coil Assembly 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs	K38815-1
T5, T6	IF transformer, composite	K26402-1
T7, T8	IF transformer, crystal filter	K26399-1
T9, T10	IF transformer	K38946-1
T11	IF transformer	K38829-1
T12	Audio output transformer	K38828-1
T13 (HQ-145)	Power transformer 117 Volt primary	P38938-1
T13 (HQ-145C)		
T13 (HQ-145E)	Power transformer 230/115 Volt primary	P38938-2
SWITCHES		
S1 A, B, C	Switch, wafer, Ant, RF, Osc	K38824-1
S1 D	Switch, wafer, Osc, 2nd Mixer	K26377-1
S2	Switch, Selectivity	K26396-1
S3, S4	Switch, SPST (AVC ON-OFF or Noise Limiter)	K38857-1
S5	Switch, Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal.	K26395-1
S6	Switch, Power ON-OFF (part of R27)	
SPECIAL ASSEMBLIES		
CMC	Crystal panel, clock window	K38877-1
M1	Clock, Telechron auto-timer	K38874-1
Y1	Meter, "S" (Carrier Level)	K26149-4
Y2	Quartz crystal, 2.580 Mcs	K38972-2
Z1	Quartz crystal, 455 Kcs	K26404-1
Z2	RC printed network (AVC-Noise Limiter)	K38885-1
	RC printed network (Audio)	K38846-1
CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR (ACCESSORY)		
C301	Capacitor Fixed, silver mica, 100 mmf 500 W.V.D.C.	K23006-1
C302	Capacitor, Variable, Frequency Adjust	K23038-5
Y301	Quartz crystal, 100 Kcs	K38661-1
Z301	RC printed network (Calibrator)	K38981-1
	Crystal Socket	K16092-5
	Power Plug	K26412-1
	Power Plug Cover	K26419-1
MISCELLANEOUS		
I1, I2	Lamp pilot, No. 47 6.3 V., .15 A.	K16004-1
J2	External Relay Receptacle	K35013-1
J1	Phone Jack	K35608-1
	Spring	K38895-1
	Antenna Trimmer Cord	K42067-4
OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES		
	Plug-in crystal calibrator assembly XC-100P	PL38653-G7
	Telechron Clock Assembly Conversion Kit including instructions for converting model HQ-145 to model HQ-145C	PL26380-G1
	Loudspeaker Assembly in cabinet matched to the models HQ-145, HQ-145C, and HQ-145E	PL26394-G1



TABLE 2. TUBE SOCKET RESISTANCES

CONDITIONS SAME AS IN THE TABLE 1. - TUBE SOCKET VOLTAGES.

PIN SOCKET	SOCKET PIN NUMBER								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V1 RF Tube 6BZ6	10K	180	0	--	100K	100K	0	--	--
V2 1st Mixer 6BE6	47K	180	0	--	100K	100K	0	--	--
V3 2nd Mixer 6BE6	22K	0	0	--	100K	100K	100K	--	--
V4 IF Ampl. 6BA6	0	0	0	--	100K	100K	180	--	--
V5 IF Ampl. 6BA6	0	0	0	--	100K	100K	300	--	--
V6 DET. -NL 6AL5	1.2K	9.0	0	--	0	0	1.2M	--	--
V7 Audio-BFO 12AX7	600K	1.0M	2200	--	--	INF	47K	0	0
V8 PWR. Ampl. 6AQ5	500K	430	0	--	100K	100K	500K	--	--
V9 HF Osc. 6C4	100K	--	--	0	--	47K	0	--	--
V10 Volt. Reg. 0B2	100K	--	--	--	100K	--	0	--	--
V11 Rectifier 5U4GB	--	100K	--	60	--	60	--	100K	--





## MAINTENANCE

The HQ-145 is designed to give years of trouble-free service. Tube failure is the most common source of trouble. The second most common cause of difficulty is component failure among small resistors and fixed capacitors.

The following charts give voltages and resistances between tube socket terminals and chassis. Voltages indicated are those measured with a vacuum tube voltmeter; resistances with a vacuum tube ohmmeter. Slight variations in the order of 10 percent from indicated values should be disregarded.

With the aid of the chart and schematic diagram, components can usually be located. The parts listing in the back pages of this manual gives component values and Hammarlund part numbers.

Standard items may be purchased locally, non-standard components are available on order from the factory.

A sensitive communications receiver should be entrusted only to a qualified technician. Should difficulty be experienced, please write Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, for advice or to arrange for factory service.

## MEMORANDA

### PARTS

WAYNE CORDELL K4HCS

BLUE RIDGE COMM

770 NEW STOCK RD

WEAVERVILLE NC 28787

704-645-7070

W9VZR

4627 N. BARLETT AV

MILWAUKEE, WI 53211





Loosen stop collar set screws on CW Pitch shaft (located directly behind the Front Panel). Turn CW Pitch knob for an audible zero beat on the loudspeaker. Tighten set screws so that the longer set screw is located in the mid-position with respect to the stop lug. Loosen the CW Pitch knob set screws and adjust knob indication so that it points vertically up on zero beat (mid-position).

#### 3035 KCS IF ALIGNMENT

After 455 Kcs IF Alignment using either system, peak align the bottom cores of T5 and T6 by feeding in a 3035 Kcs signal in the same manner described in previous paragraph, and make certain that the Band Selector switch indicates 10-30 Mcs Range.

#### RF ALIGNMENT

1. The slugs and trimmers have been factory adjusted and should require a minimum amount of adjustment during re-alignment.
2. All Antenna, RF, and Oscillator coil adjustments are made from the top side of the chassis at the specified frequencies as shown in figure 9.  
All trimmer adjustments are made at the specified frequencies as shown in figure 10.
3. Connect the unmodulated, signal generator output cable to the antenna and ground terminals of the receiver, with the Terminal A adjacent to the G terminal jumped together (See figure 4). Insert in series with the inner conductor of the output cable, a 100 ohm dummy antenna resistor.
4. Set the controls the same as for IF alignment as described above.  
Adjust the Sensitivity Control as required to prevent overloading and also to obtain sufficient signal reading on the VTVM connected to pin 1 of V6 (6AL5).
5. The Oscillator Circuit is first adjusted to

indicate proper dial calibration at the specified frequencies on each band, then the RF and finally the Antenna Circuits. A certain amount of interaction will occur between the Oscillator and RF adjustments, particularly on the higher frequency bands. Final adjustment should be accomplished by combined or alternate adjustment of the oscillator and RF for maximum amplitude and accurate dial calibration.

#### NOTE

The trimmer adjustments should always be the final adjustment for each band.

There is no adjustment of the RF Amplifier on the .54 to 1.6 Mcs band.

6. Note that the HF oscillator frequency in the HQ-145 is always located above the signal frequency by 455 Kcs for signals located below 10 Mcs., and by 3035 Kcs for signals located above 10 Mcs. It is necessary to make certain the oscillator frequency is always adjusted so that it is above the incoming signal frequency.
7. During RF alignment the Antenna Tuning Capacitor C3 must be placed in the mid-position of its range on all bands except the broadcast band.  
On the broadcast band (.54 to 1.60 Mcs), the antenna tuning capacitor (C3) is adjusted to approximately 20 degrees from its maximum capacity position when the Main Dial indicates 600 Kcs. With this setting the Antenna Coil (T1) is peak aligned.  
When the Main Dial indicates 1600 Kcs the Antenna tuning capacitor (C3) will tune for maximum signal at approximately 20° from its minimum capacity. While tuning across the band, the capacitor setting required for maximum signal pick-up will progressively change from maximum to minimum as the frequency of received signal increases.





Unless otherwise specified, the front panel controls shall be positioned as follows for the complete alignment of the receiver:

Send-Receive-CW/ SSB-Cal Switch	Receive
Selectivity Switch	Off
Crystal Phasing	Triangular Marker (Mid-position)
Slot Frequency	Clockwise
Slot Depth	Clockwise
Main Tuning Control	4.0 Mcs
Band Spread Control	Extreme Clock- wise Marking
Tuning Range Switch	1.8 - 4.0 Mcs

Antenna Trimmer	Mid-position
AVC ON-OFF Switch	OFF
Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
RF (Sensitivity) Control	Adjust to pre- vent overload- ing
AF (Gain) Control	Minimum Gain
Timer Switch	On
Beat Frequency Oscil- lator Control	Triangular Marker (Mid-position)

#### NOTE

The receiver should be warmed up for a period of at least 1/2 hour before proceeding with the complete alignment.

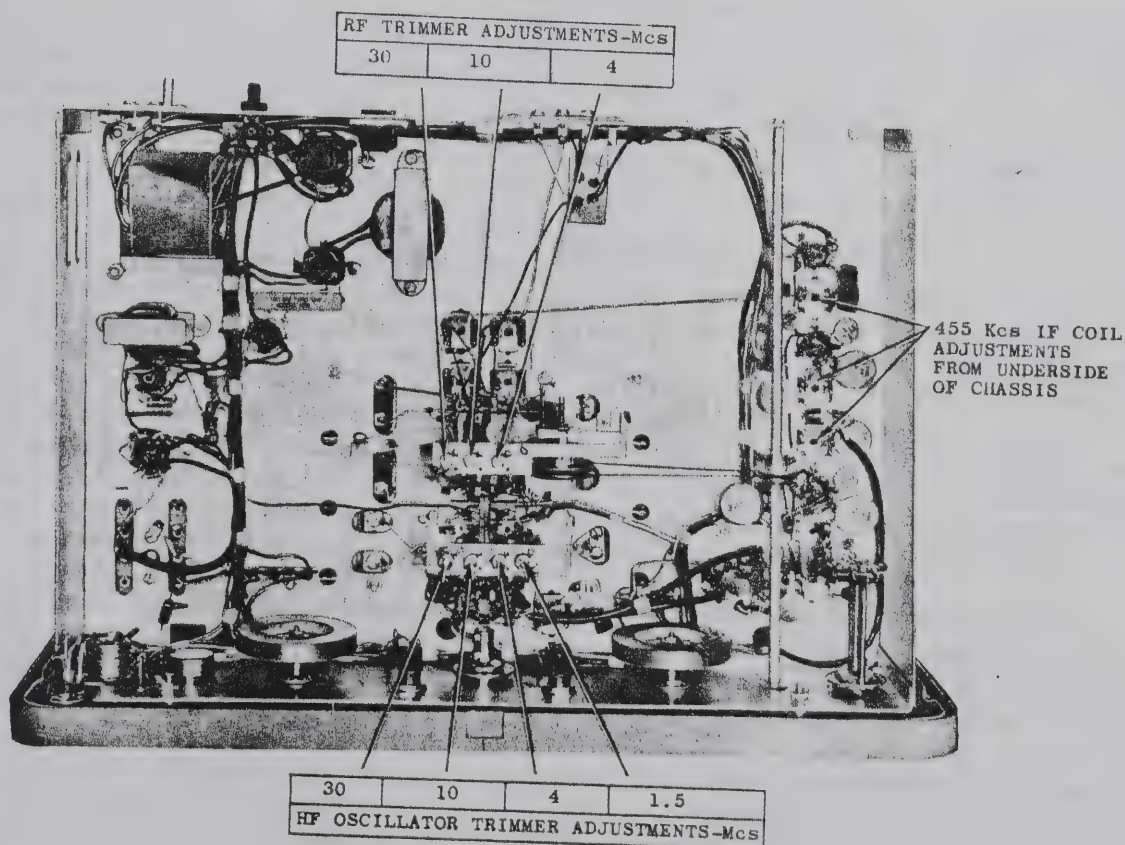


Figure 10. Bottom View of Chassis





C20, and C21) form a tuned circuit which presents a very high impedance to signals passing through at the resonant frequency (See Figure 7). Resistive balance is controlled by the Slot Depth potentiometer R21.

#### DETECTOR AND NOISE LIMITER

One section of the 6AL5 tube, V6, is used for the second detector and AVC system. This system produces a minimum of distortion.

The other half of V6 operates as a series, self-adjusting noise limiter. It will reduce automobile ignition and other types of impulse noise to minimum. Intelligibility is not affected by the noise limiter, although it may be switched off if desired.

#### AVC SYSTEM

Automatic Volume Control minimizes fading and signal strength variations by controlling the gain of the RF stage V1 and IF stage V4. As a result, a comfortable and constant level of audio is maintained.

#### AUDIO AMPLIFIER

The first audio stage is a resistance coupled voltage amplifier employing one section of the 12AX7 (V7A). The audio output stage is a 6AQ5 beam power amplifier (V8) providing an undistorted output level of at least one watt.

A feature of the audio system is the variable negative feedback employed (See Auto-Response Curve, Figure 8). Maximum feedback is provided at low settings of the AUDIO GAIN control for the fine quality reception of local broadcast and strong short wave stations. As the AUDIO GAIN control is increased, the feedback decreases, so that on reception of weak signals additional selectivity is provided by the audio section. This results in an increased signal-to-noise ratio. A further advantage is the critical damping of the speaker for elimination of speaker "hangover". This upgrades the reception of speech and music and decreases the noise output of the receiver. Another advantage is the reduction of distortion at lower settings of the AUDIO GAIN control.

#### "S" METER (CARRIER LEVEL)

The "S", or Tuning, Meter is provided to assist in tuning and to give an indication of relative signal strength. Because the meter readings are proportional to AVC voltage, it is operative only in the Receive Position with AVC "ON".

The meter, which is calibrated to 40 db over S-9, is factory adjusted so that a signal input of approximately 50 microvolts gives a reading of S-9. Each "S" unit indicates a 6 db increase, equivalent to doubling signal strength. Should meter readjustment be necessary:

1. With receiver off, mechanically adjust meter pointer to zero with the aid of a small screw-driver.
2. Turn power on, set function switch to REC., and Sensitivity control to MAX.
3. Allow the receiver to warm up for at least 15 minutes.
4. With AVC ON, and the Antenna Terminals shorted, turn Zero Adjust potentiometer R24 until meter pointer indicates "0".

#### BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR

The Beat Frequency Oscillator control L8 varies the tuning of the 455 Kcs BFO (1/2 of 12AX7-V7B) over a range from zero beat to plus or minus 2 Kcs. The BFO is connected in an ultra stable modified Colpitts Oscillator circuit. The high C to L ratio tuned circuit with the addition of the temperature compensating capacitor C56 substantially contribute to the outstanding performance of this section of the receiver.

#### CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

A 6BZ6 vacuum tube, a hermetically sealed quality quartz crystal unit, and associated components form a highly stable 100 Kcs crystal-controlled oscillator to provide calibrating markers at 100 Kcs intervals throughout the range of the receiver. A ceramic trimmer capacitor located on the calibrator assembly is provided for accurately adjusting the oscillator frequency to zero beat with any primary frequency standard signal off the air such as "WWV".





A periodic check of the slot depth control setting may be advisable.

\*\*\*\*\*A feature of the audio system is the variable negative feedback employed. Maximum feedback is provided at low settings of the Audio Gain Control for maximum quality reception of strong signals. As the Audio Gain Control is increased, the feedback decreases to provide additional selectivity by the audio system for reception of weak signals. This results in an increased signal to noise ratio. A further advantage is the critical damping of the speaker for the elimination of speaker "hangover". This upgrades the reception of speech and decreases receiver output noise. Another advantage is the reduction of distortion at low settings of the Audio Gain Control.

#### CODE OR SINGLE SIDEBAND RECEPTION

For CW Code reception the position of the controls nominally should be as follows:

Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal Switch	CW/SSB
Selectivity	*OFF
Crystal Phasing	Triangular Marking
Slot Frequency	Clockwise
Slot Depth	See AM Rec.
Main Tuning Control	Tune for loudest signal
Band Spread Control	**Tune for loudest signal, if used
Tuning Range Switch	Set to desired frequency range
Antenna Trimmer	Tune for the loudest signal
AVC ON-OFF Switch	OFF
Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
RF (Sensitivity) Control	Adjust to desired output level

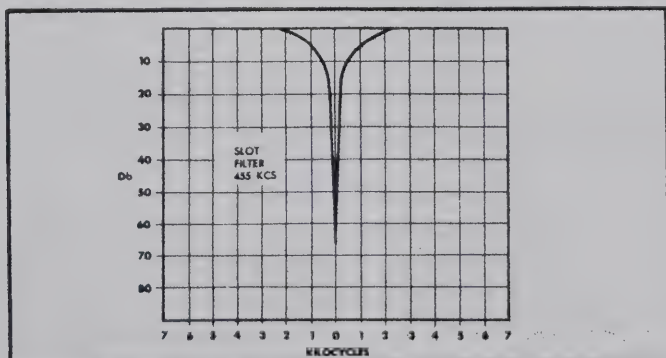


Figure 7. Slot Filter Response Curve

AF (Gain) Control

Timer Switch

Beat Frequency Oscillator

3/4 Clockwise

ON

\*\*\*Tune signal to zero beat with knob pointing to triangular marking, then turn off zero beat in either direction for desired tone on CW or best intelligibility on Single Sidebands Reception.

\* Under conditions of severe interference, increase the selectivity of the receiver by turning knob to a higher position.

\*\* For Single Side Band Reception adjust band spread knob for the loudest signal; then use the BFO knob for "zeroing in" to the exact frequency, or for best speech intelligibility.

\*\*\* The CW Pitch Control markings (+) and (-) indicate the position of the Beat Frequency Oscillator with respect to the center of the IF passband.

\*\*\* When a Single Sideband signal is received, the CW Pitch knob must be turned in the correct direction so that the re-inserted carrier (provided by the BFO) has the proper phase relationship to the sideband signal. For upper sideband signal reception, the CW Pitch knob must be set on the plus (+) side for intelligible reception. For lower sideband reception, the CW Pitch knob must be set on the minus (-) side for intelligible reception.

The RF (sensitivity) control should be advanced the least amount required for the desired audio output. The use of a minimum sensitivity control setting insures that no overload distortion occurs in the receiver for single sideband reception.

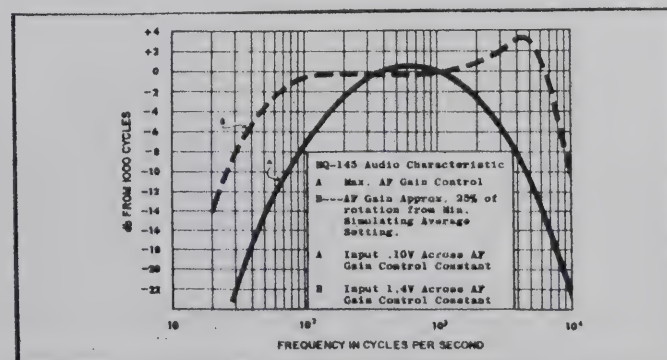


Figure 8. Auto Response Curve





cy at or near either of the band edges.

Without a 100 Kcs crystal calibrator or a known frequency, setting up the main tuning dial to the high frequency band edge marker may result in the bandspread tuning dial being off by as much as 100 Kcs or more. If the above procedure is followed, the bandspread tuning dial will usually read to within approximately 15 Kcs or better of the exact frequency.

#### TELECHRON AUTOMATIC TIMER

If your receiver is equipped with the built-in Telechron Automatic Clock-Timer, the following instructions should be noted:

Every radio-frequency device is stable only at pre-determined operating temperatures. In order to eliminate waiting for the receiver to warm-up to operating temperature, the Telechron Timer automatically turns on the receiver ahead of anticipated operating time. This is accomplished by setting the hand of the timer (small knob at rear of receiver) to approximately one-half hour before operating time. The front panel

control under Timer is then set to "Auto" position. The function switch is set to REC. The receiver is then automatically turned on at the desired time.

The clock hands are set by the rear knob. "Push in" and turn the knob to set the switch timing hand and "pull out" and turn the knob to set the clock hands. The front switch is set to AUTO and the function switch is set to REC. when it is desired to use the automatic clock switch for pre-warming the receiver before operation or for use as an alarm to turn the receiver on to a pre-tuned station. To use the function switch normally, the clock switch should be left in the ON position.

The clock will continue to run as long as the receiver line cord is connected to the power outlet, and is extremely useful for checking sign-in periods and schedules.

If your receiver is not equipped with the Telechron Automatic Clock-Timer, and you would care to have the accessory added, The Clock Kit, with full installation instructions, may be purchased from your local Hammarlund dealer.

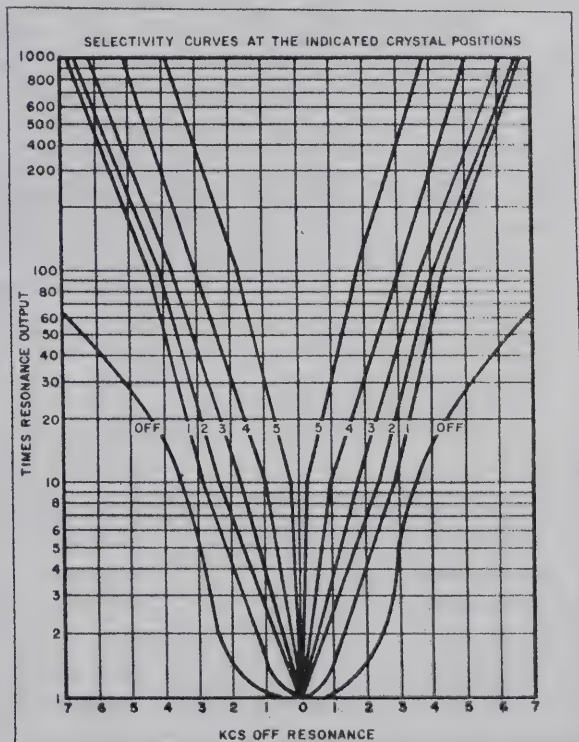


Figure 6. Selectivity Curves





## BREAK-IN RELAY

The receiver is equipped with a female chassis connector of the rear of the chassis, alongside the power cord entry bushing. Its purpose is to provide connection of a suitable relay for remote control operation of the receiver. As shipped from the factory the two terminal plug wires are connected in series with the Send-Receive-CW/SSB Cal Switch. For remote control operation connect relay contacts to the receptacle by means of a 117V a.c. standard power plug after removing the jumper plug (shorting bar).

The usual antenna change-over relay equipped with an extra set of normally closed contacts (receiver operating) is suggested. The choice of this relay will depend on the particular antenna system involved, such as whether a coax relay or one for open-wire line is employed.

Remember that with this system of remote operation, the relay performs the sole function enabling you to hear or not to hear signals in the loud speaker.

The Function Switch located on the front panel determines the type of reception that you desire (AM-CW-SSB-CAL).

The Send-Receive part of the Function Switch controls the receiver independent of the Break-in Relay (provided that the relay receptacle pins are shorted by either the relay contacts or the wire jumper).

### CAUTION

The receptacle pins open and close a part of the +105 volt dc regulated supply load; consequently, check all external wires and the relay for possible short circuits to ground.

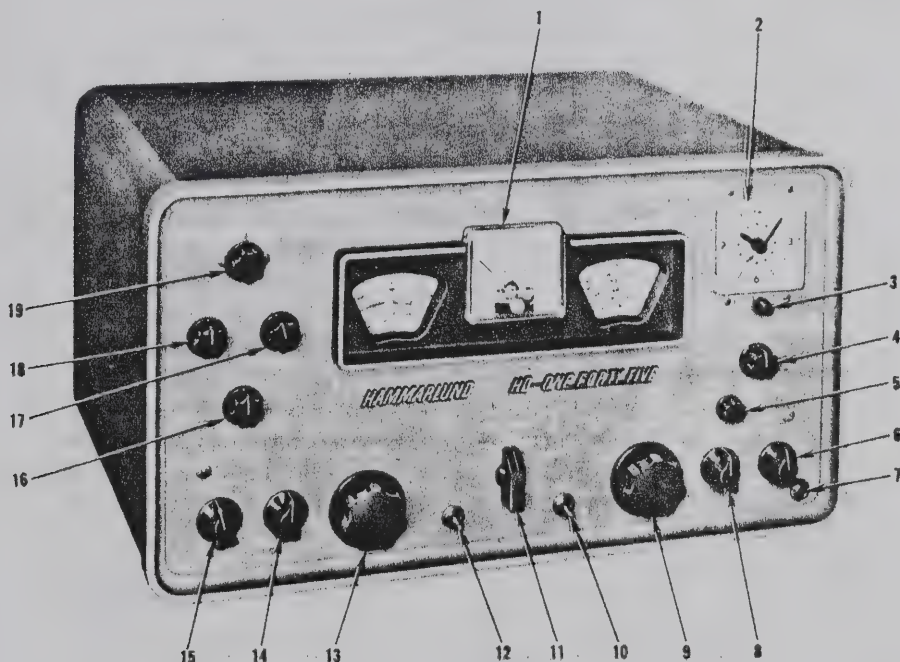


Figure 5. Location of Controls (Front Panel)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. "S" Meter Carrier Level                      | 10. Noise Limiter ON-OFF                             |
| 2. Telechron Automatic Clock (Timer)            | 11. Tuning Range Switch (Band Selector)              |
| 3. Timer Switch                                 | 12. AVC ON-OFF                                       |
| 4. Beat Frequency Oscillator Control (CW Pitch) | 13. Main Tuning Control                              |
| 5. Calibration Set Control                      | 14. Antenna Trimmer                                  |
| 6. Audio Frequency Gain Control                 | 15. Bandwidth Selector                               |
| 7. Phone Jack (Output for Headphone Operation)  | 16. Crystal Phasing Control                          |
| 8. RF Sensitivity Control                       | 17. Function Switch (Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Calibrator) |
| 9. Bandsread Tuning Control                     | 18. Slot Depth Control                               |
|   | 19. Slot Frequency Control                           |



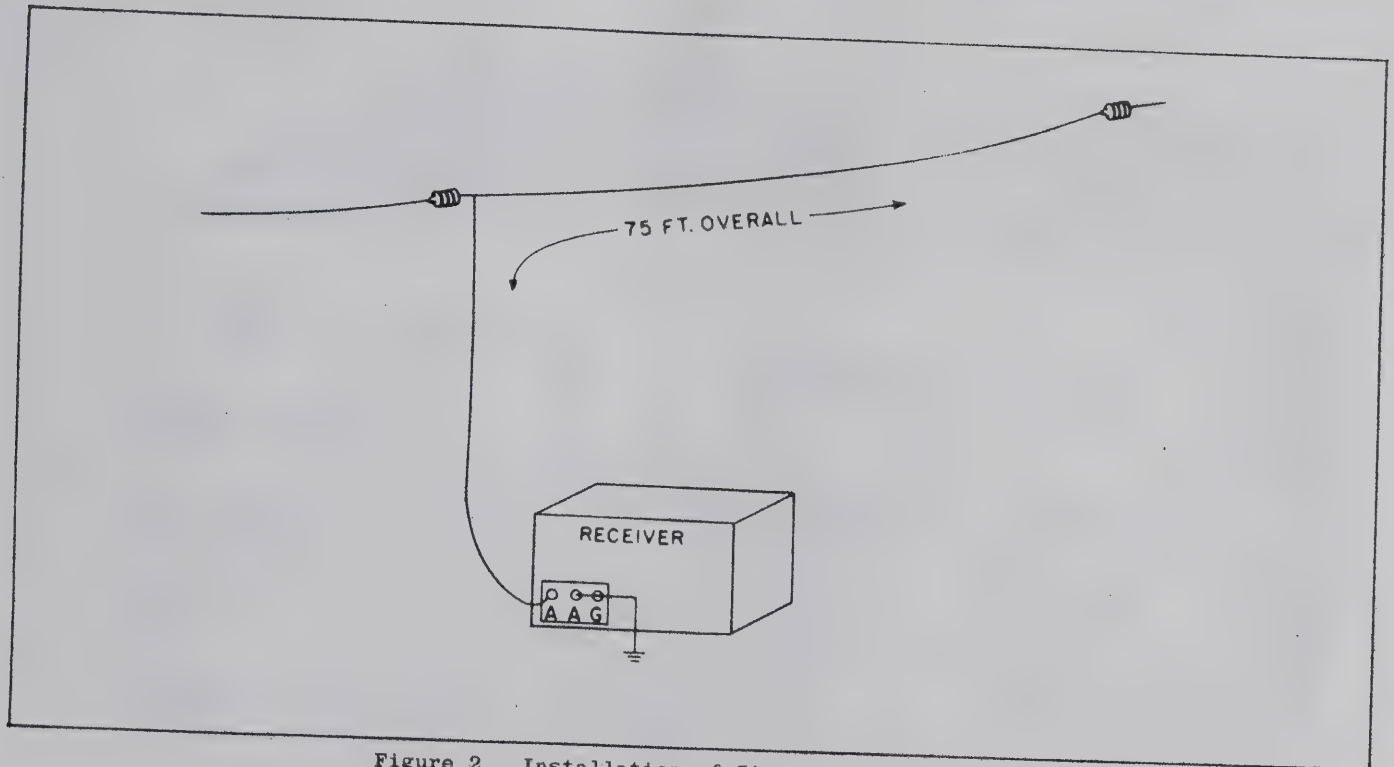


Figure 2. Installation of Single Wire Antenna

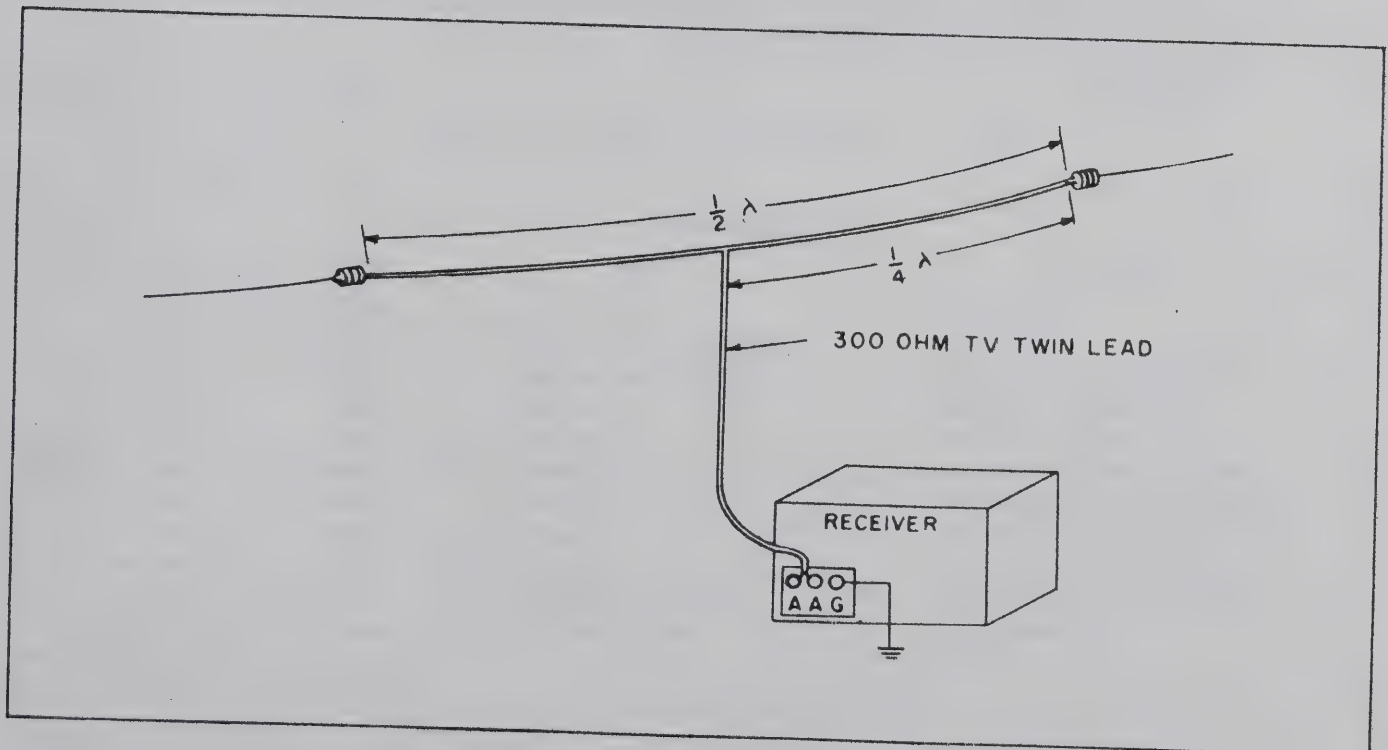


Figure 3. Installation of Folded Dipole Antenna



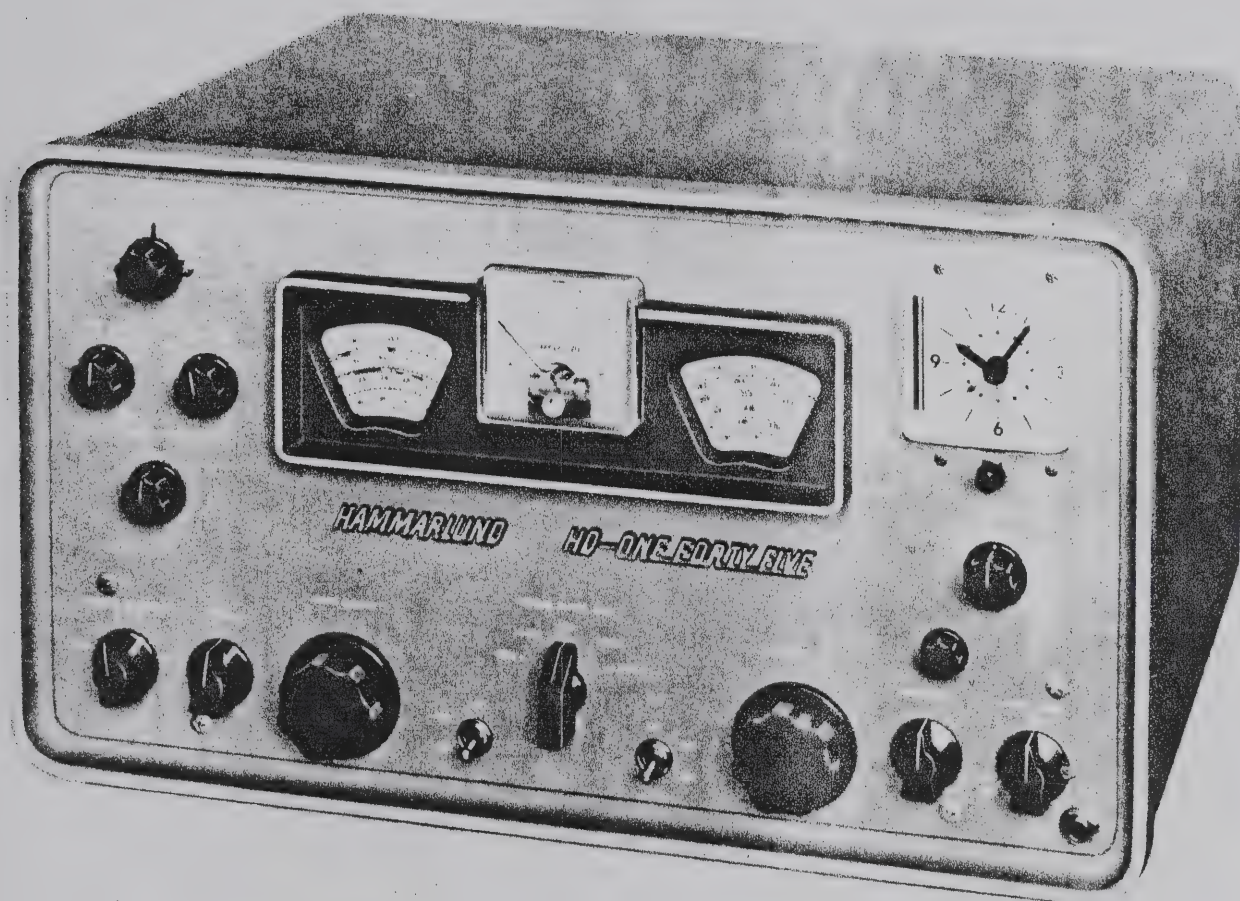


Figure 1. The HQ-145 Communications Receiver

TUBE COMPONENT			
SYMBOL	TYPE	TUBE	FUNCTION
V1	6BZ6	Pentode	RF Amplifier
V2	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	1st Mixer
V3	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	Converter or 455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V4	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V5	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V6	6AL5	Double Diode	Detector, Noise Limiter
V7	12AX7	Double Triode	455 Kcs BFO, Audio Amplifier
V8	6AQ5	Pentode	Audio Power Output
V9	6C4	Triode	High Frequency Oscillator
V10	OB2	Gas Filled Diode	Voltage Regulator
V11	5U4GB	Double Diode	Rectifier









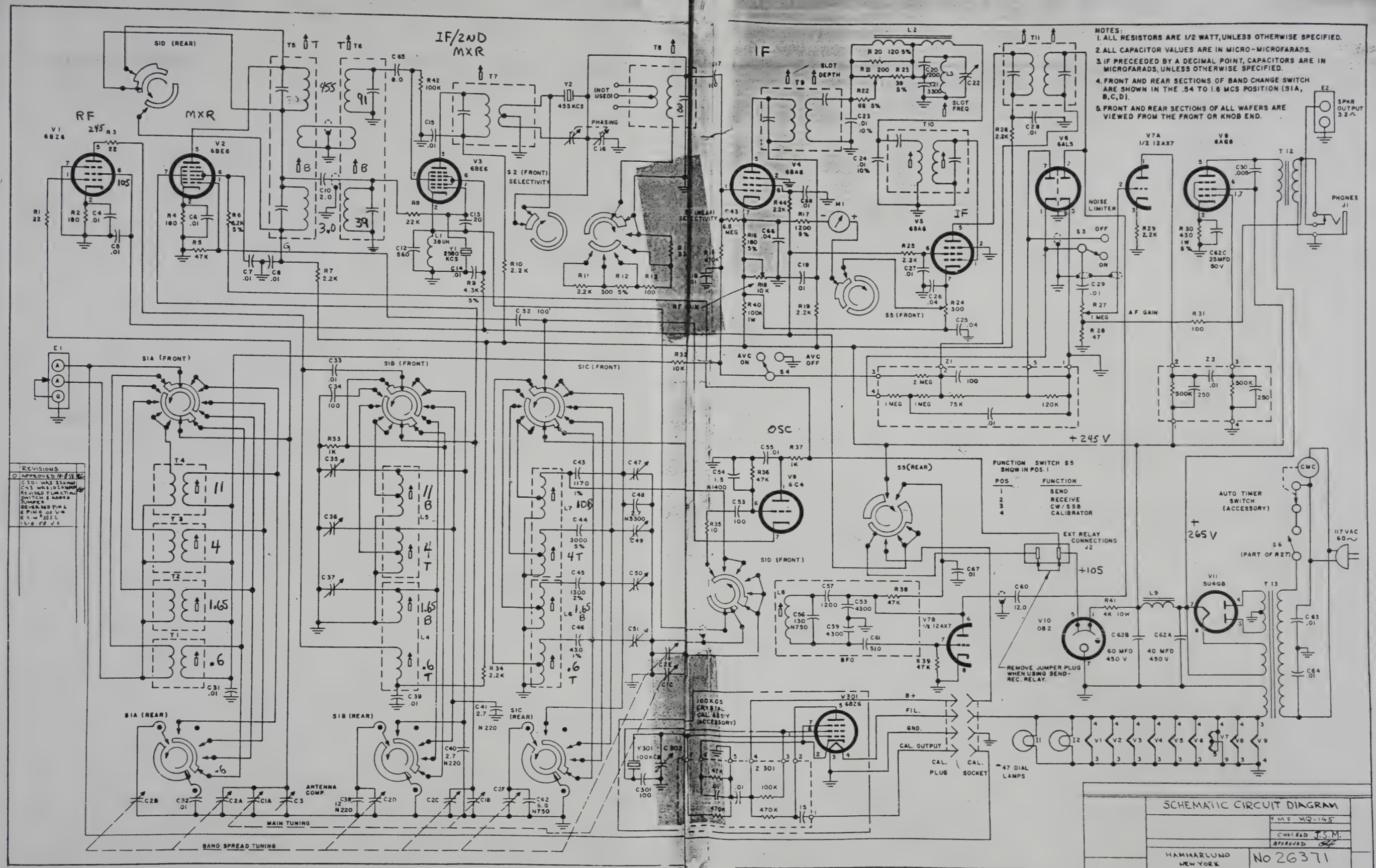
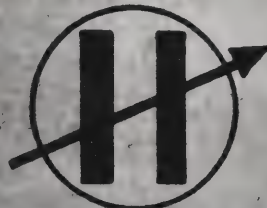
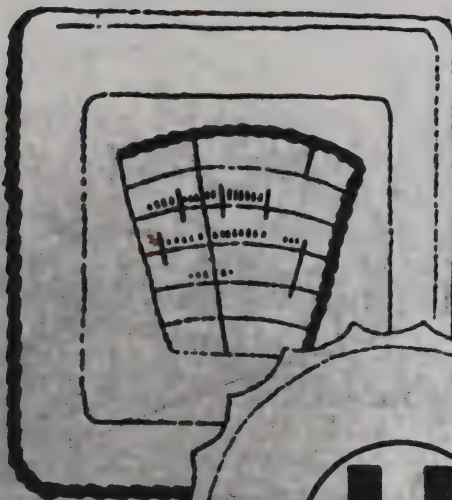
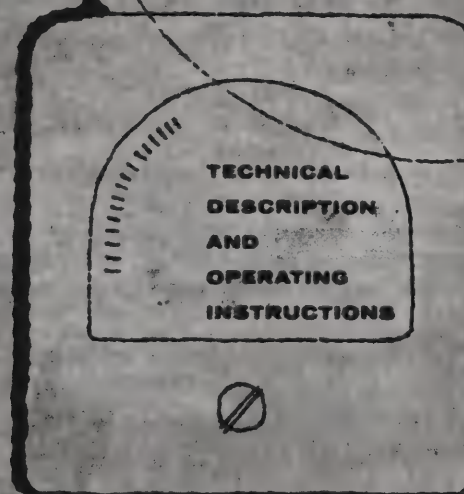


Figure 12. Hammarlund HQ-145 Communications Receiver, Schematic Diagram





**HQ-145A  
SERIES  
COMMUNICATIONS  
RECEIVER**



# **HAMMARLUND**

**Hammarlund Manufacturing Company**

**A Giannini Scientific Co.**

**73-88 HAMMARLUND DRIVE**

**MARS HILL, NORTH CAROLINA**

9001-08-06002



# **THE HQ-145A SERIES OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS**

**INSTRUCTION AND SERVICE INFORMATION**



**In order to receive the full unconditional 90-day warranty against defective material and workmanship in this receiver, the warranty card must be filled out and mailed within two weeks of purchase.**

**Please refer to serial number of warranty in correspondence.**

**THE HAMMARLUND MANUFACTURING CO.**  
**73-88 HAMMARLUND DRIVE : : MARS HILL, NORTH CAROLINA**





Figure 1. The HQ-145A Communications Receiver

#### TUBE COMPLEMENT

SYMBOL	TYPE	TUBE	FUNCTION
V1	6BZ6	Pentode	RF Amplifier
V2	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	1st Mixer
V3	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	Converter or 455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V4	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V5	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V6	6AL5	Double Diode	Detector, Noise Limiter
V7	12AX7	Double Triode	455 Kcs BFO, Audio Amplifier
V8	6AQ5	Pentode	Audio Power Output
V9	6C4	Triode	High Frequency Oscillator
V10	OB2	Gas Filled Diode	Voltage Regulator

#### DIODE COMPLEMENT

SYMBOL	TYPE	DIODE	FUNCTION
CR2	CER72C	Silicon	Rectifier
CR3	CER72C	Silicon	Rectifier



## INTRODUCTION



The Hammarlund HQ-145A series multi-purpose continuous coverage communications receiver incorporates many new circuit innovations in addition to the well known Hammarlund crystal filter and series noise limiter circuits. It will provide years of top performance with a minimum of maintenance.

The HQ-145A series receivers has a self-contained power supply and a universal transformer capable of operation from a 117 volt 60 Cp/s or 220/230 volt 50/60 Cp/s source, provided the proper adapter plug (P4) is installed. It is a superheterodyne receiver containing ten tubes and two silicon diodes which provides continuous coverage from a 540 Kc/s to 30 Mc/s. Dual IF conversion is employed on the 10 to 30 Mc/s range including the 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur bands. The HQ-145AC incorporates a telechron automatic clock timer in its design. The HQ-145AX provides an 11 position fixed frequency crystal oscillator which may be factory installed or when ordered as a field installation kit is furnished with complete installation instructions. This crystal oscillator is designed to be installed in the panel space provided for the 24 hour clock timer.

Electrical bandspread tuning is provided with direct calibration every 10 Kcs on the 80, 40, and 20 meter bands; every 20 Kcs on the 15 meter band and every 50 Kcs on the 10 meter band. In addition an arbitrary bandspread logging scale is provided for use throughout the tuning range of the receiver.

The 100 Kcs crystal calibrator (optional accessory) provides marker signals at every 100 Kcs on all bands for checking dial calibration accuracy. A tuned RF stage with the addition of an antenna trimmer assures maximum sensitivity and a high signal to noise ratio for outstanding reception of weak and distant signals. A manual sensitivity (RF gain) control prevents the receiver from overloading on strong signals.

The well known Hammerlund crystal filter provides optimum selectivity for high rejection of closely spaced interfering signals.

The HQ-145A series of receivers are equipped with an unusually stable beat frequency oscillator which provides the operator of the receiver with a range of audio tones for excellent reception of code (CW) signals, as well as (SSB) single side band signals.

One special feature of the HQ-145A series is a razor sharp adjustable slot filter to elimin-

ate co-channel interference. A single knob controls the position of the "hole" in the IF pass-band and provides up to 40 db attenuation of the unwanted signals over a range of 10 Kcs. In addition, the slot depth control may be used to obtain an additional 20 db rejection at any single frequency.

Accurate reports of signal strength on AM reception are obtained with the aid of the "S" meter for that "on the nose" tuning. A send-receive switch is provided to silence the receiver while transmitting.

The receiver possesses the Auto Response feature which automatically narrows and widens the frequency range of the audio output, according to the gain required. This feature permits higher fidelity reception on stronger signals, while providing the sharp cut-off required in receiving communications under adverse conditions. A second advantage of the Hammarlund Auto-Response is the rapid damping of the audio power in the speaker voice coil which greatly minimizes undesirable speaker "hangover". The receiver may be used with either speaker or headphones. A-C hum is made inaudible by means of adequate power supply filtering.

An accessory socket plus a systems socket is permanently installed on the rear panel. The accessory socket may be used to power most 6 and 2 meter converters. The systems socket will be found convenient when the HQ-145A series of receiver is employed in conjunction with a transmitter since all of the necessary VOX anti-trip and/or relay connections are available from this socket. This also provides a rapid disconnect without the need of tools once the installation has been completed properly.

The 3.2 ohms and 500 ohms output terminations on the rear panel are provided for voice coil or line operation. The 500 ohm line termination will be found very advantageous for phone patch and improved anti-trip operation of most VOX circuits.

Large comfortable controls in logical groupings are provided for the greatest of operating ease. The new futuristic front panel is clearly marked to permit full attention to the operation at hand.

The HQ-145A series receivers were designed with you in mind. You will have many hours of pleasure in operating this truly fine communications instrument.



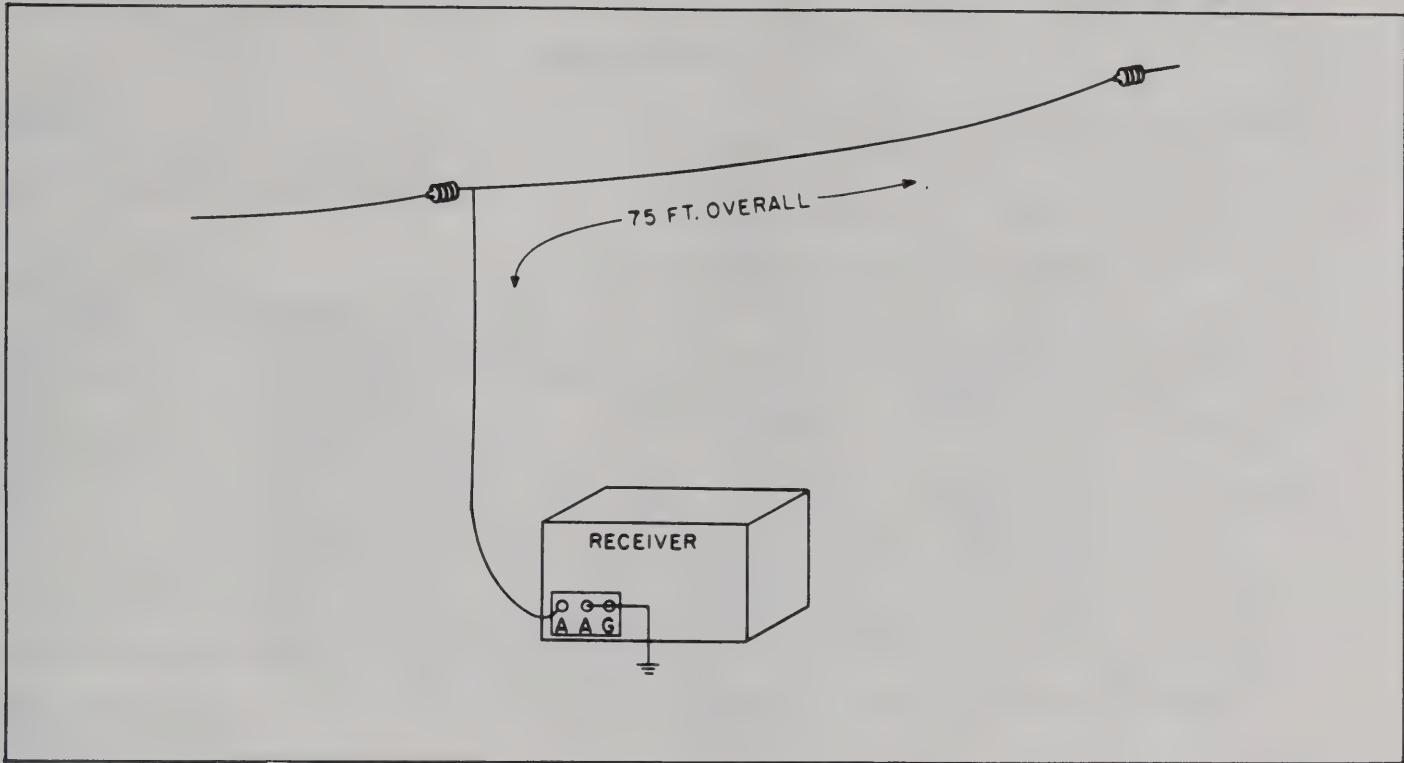


Figure 2. Installation of Single Wire Antenna

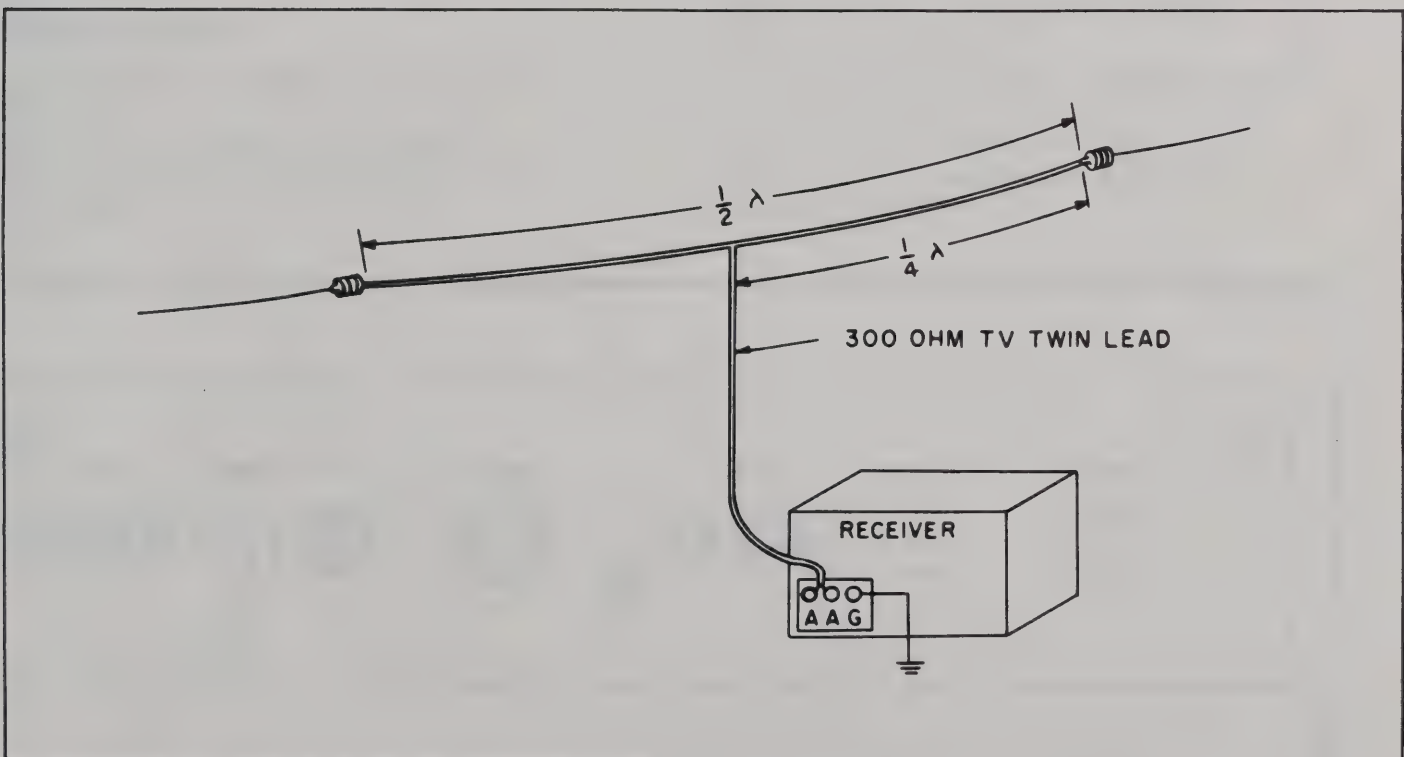


Figure 3. Installation of Folded Dipole Antenna





## INSTALLATION

### UNPACKING

Unpack the receiver carefully. Make sure the tubes, associated tube shields and pilot lamps are in place.

### SPEAKER CONNECTION

Connect a 3.2 ohm permanent magnet speaker (Hammarlund S-200 Speaker) to the two terminals marked GND and 3.2 ohms on the rear of the chassis. (See Figure 4.) For best performance do not place speaker on top of receiver cabinet. If the unit is to be operated remotely over a telephone line connect the line to the 500 ohm terminals. Note that a jack is provided in the lower right corner of the front of the receiver for headphones. The loudspeaker is automatically disconnected when the phone plug is inserted in this jack.

### POWER CONNECTIONS

Before inserting power cord into power outlet, make certain power source is of proper voltage and frequency. (Refer to paragraph two of INTRODUCTION.)

### INSTALLING ANTENNA

The HQ-145A is designed to operate with a single wire or a balanced type antenna. The front panel antenna trimmer control (Figure 5) permits a good match to most antenna systems of 50 to 600 ohms.

For general coverage, single wire antenna of 20 to 50 feet length will provide surprisingly good reception. A long single wire outdoor antenna, such as shown in Figure 2, will generally provide entirely satisfactory performance. This wire may be 50 to 150 feet long.

For best reception, the antenna should be isolated as much as possible from neighboring objects and at right angles to power lines or busy highways so as to minimize possible interference pickup.

Optimum performance on a particular amateur band or other narrow tuning range will be obtained by using a tuned half-wave dipole or folded dipole fed with 300 ohm transmission line or other suitable lead-in, as shown in Figure 3.

To tune the one-half wave length dipole, the following formula for the length of the antenna may be used:

$$\text{Length (feet)} = \frac{468}{\text{Freq. (MCS)}}$$

Each half (1/4 wave length) is half the length found from the above formula.

A good ground, although not always necessary, will generally aid in reception and reduce stray line hum. Reversal of polarity of power cord plug may possibly further reduce line hum in some locations.

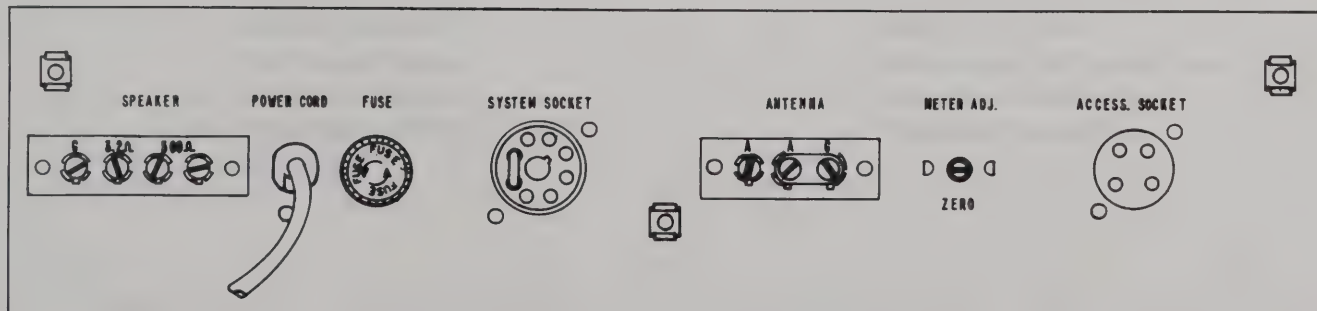


Figure 4. Connection Points at Rear of Chassis





Figure 5. Location of Front Panel Controls

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. "S" Meter Carrier Level                           | 11. Noise Limiter ON-OFF Switch                      |
| 2. Slot Frequency Control                            | 12. Bandspread Tuning Control                        |
| 3. Slot Depth Control                                | 13. RF Sensitivity Control                           |
| 4. Function Switch (Send-Receive-CW/SSB Calibrator ) | 14. Phone Jack (Output for Headphone Operation)      |
| 5. Crystal Phasing Control                           | 15. Audio Frequency Gain Control                     |
| 6. Bandwidth Selector                                | 16. Beat Frequency Oscillator Control (CW Pitch)     |
| 7. Antenna Trimmer                                   | 17. Timer Switch (AC Models Only)                    |
| 8. Main Tuning Control                               | 18. Telechron Automatic Clock Timer (AC Models Only) |
| 9. AVC ON-OFF Switch                                 |  |
| 10. Tuning Range Switch (Band Selector)              |  |





## GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### MAIN TUNING

The Main Tuning dial provides continuous coverage throughout the entire range of the receiver. In order for the Main Dial calibration to be accurate, the bandspread dial scale must be set at the indicated vertical marking which is located at the extreme clockwise end of its dial scale.

### BAND SPREAD TUNING

The Band Spread Dial scale provides expanded dial scale coverage on the 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur bands. To use the Band Spread Dial, set the Main Dial scale to the highest indicated frequency of the amateur band in which operation is desired. The amateur bands are prominently shown on the Main Dial scale by means of the boxed off areas.

### 20 METER BAND SPREAD POSITION

A special 20 Meter Band Spread position is incorporated in the Tuning Range switch to provide the optimum dial scale spread on this band. To obtain the proper dial calibration on the 20 Meter bandspread dial, the Tuning Range switch must indicate 20 BS. The adjustment of the Main Tuning dial for bandspread operation is the same as previously mentioned. (The BS dial calibration is inaccurate on the 15 and 10 Meter bands when the Tuning Range switch indicates 20 BS).

### 100 KCS CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

The 100 Kcs crystal calibrator provides 100 Kcs check points for precise calibration throughout the range covered by the receiver. The 100 Kcs crystal controlled oscillator has been set at the factory with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes.

For dial calibration checking, the Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Calibrate switch is set to CAL position and all other controls should be set as listed under Code or SSB Reception.

### SUGGESTED TUNING PROCEDURE

First set the bandspread dial at the high frequency end of the particular amateur band. Next set the main tuning dial to the high frequency end of the band. If a 100 Kcs crystal calibrator is available, the Main tuning dial should be carefully adjusted, plus or minus the high frequency band edge marker until the 100 Kcs calibrator is heard. Care must be taken that the proper 100 Kcs marker is employed in order to prevent setting the main tuning dial 100 Kcs higher or lower than the band edge. Next rotate the bandspread dial to the 100 Kcs marker nearest to the center of the bandspread tuning range. It will undoubtedly be found that upon doing this, the 100 Kcs marker will be plus or minus of the exact frequency. The bandspread dial is therefore set to the exact 100 Kcs marking, and the main tuning dial is then very carefully adjusted until whatever error existed in the bandspread dial reading has been corrected. Once this condition has been obtained, the main tuning dial should be left alone and all tuning of the amateur bands accomplished with the bandspread tuning dial. Using this procedure of setting the bandspread dial near the center of its tuning range will halve the frequency error that may result when either band edge alignment is employed.

In the event that the 100 Kcs crystal calibrator is not available, a signal of known frequency, such as harmonics from the crystal oscillator in your transmitter, should be set up accurately on the BANDSPREAD tuning dial and the MAIN tuning dial rotated very carefully, plus or minus, from the high frequency band edge marker until the signal of known frequency reads correctly on the bandspread dial. For best accuracy of bandspread dial calibration, the known frequency should preferably be near the center of the bandspread dial tuning range, since, here again, this will result in halving the possible error that may result by setting up the bandspread dial to a known frequency





at or near either of the band edges.

Without a 100 Kcs crystal calibrator or a known frequency, setting up the main tuning dial to the high frequency band edge marker may result in the bandsread tuning dial being off by as much as 100 Kcs or more. If the above procedure is followed, the bandsread tuning dial will usually read to within approximately 15 Kcs or better of the exact frequency.

#### TELECHRON AUTOMATIC TIMER (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

If your receiver is equipped with the built-in Telechron Automatic Clock-Timer, the following instructions should be noted:

Every radio-frequency device is stable only at pre-determined operating temperatures. In order to eliminate waiting for the receiver to warm-up to operating temperature, the Telechron Timer automatically turns on the receiver ahead of anticipated operating time. This is accomplished by setting the hand of the timer (small knob at rear of receiver) to approximately one-half hour before operating time. The front panel

control under Timer is then set to "Auto" position. The function switch is set to REC. The receiver is then automatically turned on at the desired time.

The clock hands are set by the rear knob. "Push in" and turn the knob to set the switch timing hand and "pull out" and turn the knob to set the clock hands. The front switch is set to AUTO and the function switch is set to REC. when it is desired to use the automatic clock switch for pre-warming the receiver before operation or for use as an alarm to turn the receiver on to a pre-tuned station. To use the function switch normally, the clock switch should be left in the ON position.

The clock will continue to run as long as the receiver line cord is connected to the power outlet, and is extremely useful for checking sign-in periods and schedules.

If your receiver is not equipped with the telechron automatic clock timer and you decide to have this accessory added, the clock kit, which contains an internally wired program plug may be purchased from your local Hammarlund dealer.

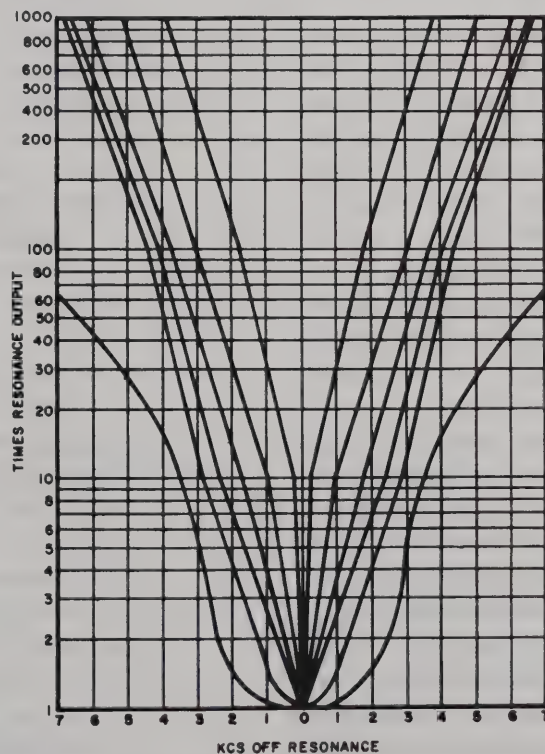


Figure 6. Selectivity Curves





## OPERATION

### AM RECEPTION

For AM reception the position of the controls normally should be as follows:

Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal

Switch	Receive
Selectivity Switch	*Off
Crystal Phasing	*****See detailed instructions
Slot Frequency	***Clockwise
Slot Depth	****See detailed instructions for use of slot filter
Main Tuning Control	Tune for the highest "S" Meter reading
Band Spread Control	Extreme Clockwise marking
Tuning Range Switch	Set to desired frequency range
Antenna Trimmer	Tune for the highest "S" meter reading
AVC ON-OFF Switch	ON
Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
RF (Sensitivity) Control	**Fully Clockwise
AF (Gain) Control	*****Adjust to desired level
Timer Switch	ON (AC Models only)
Beat Frequency Oscillator	Triangular Marker

\* To obtain Maximum fidelity in AM Reception, the widest bandwidth is normally used. However, under conditions of severe interference from spurious signals or atmospheric noise, the bandwidth is reduced to improve intelligibility although some sacrifice of fidelity results. Adjust crystal selectivity to suit reception conditions.

\*\* For normal AM reception, the RF gain control is rotated fully clockwise. The "S" meter calibration holds only when the Manual-AVC switch is on AVC. In the presence of extremely strong signals, the RF (Sensitivity) Control may be reduced to limit meter swing.

\*\*\* The Slot Frequency control provides an extremely sharp adjustable slot or hole in the selectivity curve (See Figure 7). It is normally located outside of the passband of the 455 Kcs IF Amplifier system. It is brought into the passband for the purpose of eliminating interference from heterodyne signals on AM and monkey

chatter on SSB. On CW Reception, the Slot Filter will materially aid in reducing or eliminating adjacent or co-channel interference.

### CAUTION

When tuning the receiver across any band, make certain that the Slot Frequency control is at the 5 Kcs position not on "0".

Whenever the receiver is being tuned for normal reception be sure to first rotate the slot Frequency control to the extreme clockwise or counter clockwise position. In other words, never leave the Slot Frequency control at or near the zero setting. If this procedure is not followed it is obvious that the center of the passband will be slotted out, some cases this being made quite obvious by producing 2 spot tuning or 2 peak "S" meter readings.

\*\*\*\* The Slot Depth control is actually a very gradual vernier adjustment. In view of this its effect will not be very noticeable unless the proper procedure is employed. The suggested procedure is as follows:

Tune in a broadcast signal on the broadcast band or any other strong constant carrier of similar nature. After tuning in the constant carrier, peaking the "S" meter, and taking the above precautions, rotate the Slot Frequency control. It will be noticed that upon approaching the zero setting, the "S" meter reading will be affected. A very definite null or minimum "S" meter reading will be obtained with the Slot Frequency control adjusted at or near zero. Observe this "S" meter reading. With the Slot Frequency control set at the minimum "S" meter reading position, the Slot Depth control should be rotated very slowly throughout its range, observing the "S" meter. It will be found that at one particular spot throughout the range of the Slot Depth control a further reduction in the "S" meter reading will be obtained. A very slight re-adjustment of the Slot Frequency may now result in a further reduction of the "S" meter reading. Once this setting has been obtained, the Slot Depth control may be left permanently in this position, and all future Slot Filter adjustments made by the Slot Frequency control only.





A periodic check of the slot depth control setting may be advisable.

\*\*\*\*\* A feature of the audio system is the variable negative feedback employed. Maximum feedback is provided at low settings of the Audio Gain Control for maximum quality reception of strong signals. As the Audio Gain Control is increased, the feedback decreases to provide additional selectivity by the audio system for reception of weak signals. This results in an increased signal to noise ratio. A further advantage is the critical damping of the speaker for the elimination of speaker "hangover". This upgrades the reception of speech and decreases receiver output noise. Another advantage is the reduction of distortion at low settings of the Audio Gain Control.

\*\*\*\*\* The crystal phasing control is operative only when the selectivity control is in position 1 thru 5. This control provides a "notch" on one side of the IF passband of the receiver. This rejection notch can sometimes be employed to reduce interference from an undesired phone signal which is very close in frequency, to a desired phone signal. The receiver must be tuned so that the carrier frequency of the undesired signal falls in the rejection notch. The modulated sidebands of the undesired signal still will come through, but the carrier hetrodyne will be effectively eliminated and interference greatly reduced.

#### CODE OR SINGLE SIDEBAND RECEPTION

For CW Code reception the position of the controls normally should be as follows:

Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal Switch	CW/SSB	AVC ON-OFF Switch	OFF
Selectivity	*OFF	Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
Crystal Phasing	****See Detailed Instructions	RF (Sensitivity) Control	Adjust to desired output level
Slot Frequency	Clockwise	AF (Gain) Control	3/4 Clockwise
Slot Depth	See AM Rec.	Timer Switch	ON (AC Model Only)
Main Tuning Control	Tune for loudest signal	Beat Frequency Oscillator	***Tune Signal to zero beat with knob pointing to triangular marking, then turn off zero beat in either direction for desired tone on CW or best intelligibility on Single Sidebands Reception.
Band Spread Control	**Tune for loudest signal, if used		
Tuning Range Switch	Set to desired frequency range		
Antenna Trimmer	Tune for the loudest signal		





\* Under conditions of severe interference, increase the selectivity of the receiver by turning knob to a higher position.

\*\* For Single Side Band Reception adjust band spread knob for the loudest signal; then use the BFO knob for "zeroing in" to the exact frequency, or for best speech intelligibility.

\*\*\* The CW Pitch Control markings USB and LSB indicate the position of the Beat Frequency Oscillator with respect to the center of the IF passband.

When a Single Sideband signal is received, the CW Pitch Knob must be turned in the correct direction so that the re-inserted carrier (provided by the BFO) has the proper phase relationship to the sideband signal. For upper sideband signal reception, the CW Pitch knob must be set to the USB side for intelligible reception. For lower sideband reception, the CW Pitch knob must be set to the LSB side for intelligible reception.

\*\*\* The RF (sensitivity) control should be advanced the least amount required for the desired audio output. The use of a minimum sensitivity control setting insures that no overload distortion occurs in the receiver for single sideband reception.

\*\*\*\* The crystal phasing control is operative only when the selectivity control is in position 1 thru 5. The phasing control is a differential type variable capacitor which permits precise adjustment of the crystal selectivity characteristic for extremely high attenuation of the undesired frequency. This control provides a "notch" on one side of the IF passband of the receiver. This is called the "rejection notch," and can be utilized virtually to eliminate the heterodyne image or repeat tuning of CW signals. The CW pitch can be so adjusted and the phasing control so adjusted that the desired beat note is of such a pitch that the image (the same audio note on the other side of zero beat) falls in the "rejection notch" and is inaudible.

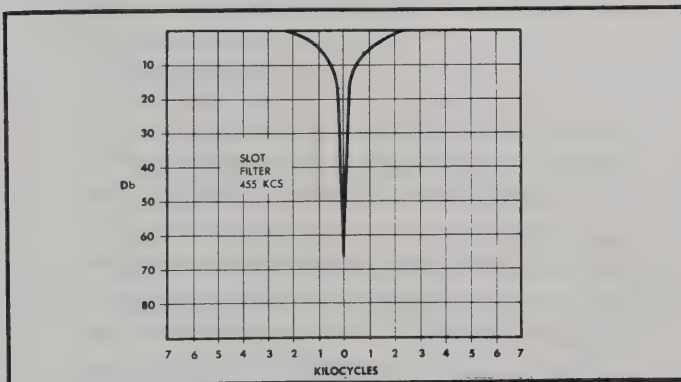


Figure 7. Slot Filter Response Curve

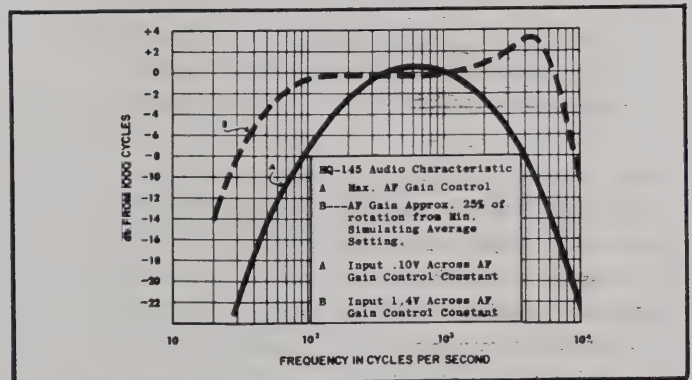


Figure 8. Auto Response Curve





## CIRCUIT THEORY

The HQ-145A superheterodyne communications receiver employs double conversion on all signals above 10 megacycles. This receiver provides continuous coverage of all signals between the range of 540 kilocycles and 30 megacycles. Eleven tubes are used including the voltage regulator and 100 Kcs Crystal Calibrator (optional accessory). The circuitry of the receiver includes an adjustable IF bandwidth selector (crystal filter), a crystal phasing control, a slot frequency and depth control, a series noise limiter and special band spread ranges for the 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur radio bands.

### PRE-SELECTION

The antenna input coupling and RF amplifier stage provide the necessary pre-selection and gain for high performance and rejection of undesired signals. The high signal level at the 1st mixer grid, V2, contributes to a favorable signal-to-noise ratio.

Both grid and plate circuits of the RF stage are tuned (except plate circuit on .54 - 1.6 Mcs Band); individual tuning coils are selected for each band.

The antenna compensation capacitor, adjustable from the front panel, permits the receiver to be resonated for optimum performance with the particular antenna in use.

### CONVERTER STAGE

A high degree of oscillator stability is attained by the use of a separate mixer (6BE6) V2, and an independent oscillator (6C4) V9.

The output signal from the RF amplifier V1 is heterodyned with the output of the local high frequency oscillator V9 and electronically combined within the mixer tube V2. On the .54 to 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 Mcs, and 4.0 to 10.0 Mcs bands the local oscillator is located 455 Kcs above the signal frequency. On the 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs and the 20 meter bandspread positions the local HF oscillator is located at 3035 Kcs above the signal frequency.

When operating on 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs and the 20, 15 and 10 meter band spread positions, the difference frequency of 3035 Kcs is heterodyned with the output of the 2580 Kcs crystal controlled

oscillator and electronically combined in the converter tube V3 (6BE6), to produce 455 Kcs, 2nd IF. When the band Selector switch indicates .54 - 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 - 4.0 Mcs, or 4.0 - 10.0 Mcs, the crystal oscillator section of the converter tube ceases to oscillate, and the converter becomes a regular 455 Kcs IF amplifier.

Low-loss tube sockets, low-loss phenolic insulation, temperature compensating capacitors, and stable coaxial trimmers all contribute to the excellent oscillator's stability. Additional frequency stability is attained by applying a regulated voltage to the oscillator circuit, and by the rugged constructional design of the entire HF oscillator section.

### 455 KCS IF AMPLIFIER

The output of the second conversion stage V3 is fed into two stages of 455 Kcs IF amplification. The interstage coupling network to the first tube contains the well known Hammarlund 455 Kcs Crystal Filter and phasing network.

The Crystal Selectivity switch provides six different bandwidths which enable the operator to successfully receive signals under the most severe conditions of interference due to atmospheric or man made noises. The six position Selectivity switch includes an Off position (highest fidelity) and five progressively increasing selective bandwidths as shown in Figure 5.

Switch positions Off, 1, 2, and 3 are recommended for phone or single sideband reception. Positions 4, and 5 are recommended for reliable CW or code reception. The phasing capacitor C16 may be adjusted to provide additional rejection to very strong, closely spaced, interfering signals.

The output circuit of the first 455 Kcs IF amplifier consists of two IF transformers T9 and T10 which are interconnected by means of a network of resistors, capacitors, and coils comprising the Slot Filter section. This low-impedance network forms a balanced bridge arrangement known as a Bifilar "T" trap. The slot filter inductor L3 and slot tuning capacitor C22 (with capacitors C20, and C21) form a tuned circuit which presents





a very high impedance to signals passing through at the resonant frequency (See Figure 7). Resistive balance is controlled by the Slot Depth Potentiometer R21.

#### DETECTOR AND NOISE LIMITER

One section of the 6AL5 tube, V6, is used for the second detector and AVC system. This system produces a minimum of distortion.

The other half of V6 operates as a series, self-adjusting noise limiter. It will reduce automobile ignition and other types of impulse noise to a minimum. Intelligibility is not affected by the noise limiter, although it may be switched off if desired.

#### AVC SYSTEM

Automatic Volume Control minimizes fading and signal strength variations by controlling the gain of the RF stage V1 and IF stage V4. As a result, a comfortable and constant level of audio is maintained.

#### AUDIO AMPLIFIER

The first audio stage is a resistance coupled voltage amplifier employing one section of the 12AX7 (V7A). The audio output stage is a 6AQ5 beam power amplifier (V8) providing an undistorted output level of at least one watt.

A feature of the audio system is the variable negative feedback employed (See Auto-Response Curve, Figure 8). Maximum feedback is provided at low settings of the AUDIO GAIN control for the fine quality reception of local broadcast and strong short wave stations. As the AUDIO GAIN control is increased, the feedback decreases, so that on reception of weak signals additional selectivity is provided by the audio section. This results in an increased signal-to-noise ratio. A further advantage is the critical damping of the speaker for elimination of speaker "hangover". This upgrades the reception of speech and music and decreases the noise output of the receiver. Another advantage is the reduction of distortion at lower settings of the AUDIO GAIN control.

#### "S" METER (CARRIER LEVEL)

The "S", or Tuning, Meter is provided to assist in tuning and to give an indication of

relative signal strength. Because the meter readings are proportional to AVC voltage, it is operative only in the Receive Position with AVC "ON".

The meter, which is calibrated to 40 db over S-9, is factory adjusted so that a signal input of approximately 50 microvolts gives a reading of S-9. Each "S" unit indicates a 6 db increase, equivalent to doubling signal strength. Should meter readjustment be necessary:

1. With receiver off, mechanically adjust meter pointer to zero with the aid of a small screw-driver.
2. Turn power on, set function switch to REC., and Sensitivity control to MAX.
3. Allow the receiver to warm up for at least 15 minutes.
4. With AVC ON, and the Antenna Terminals shorted, turn Zero Adjust potentiometer R24 until meter pointer indicates "0".

#### BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR

The Beat Frequency Oscillator control L8 varies the tuning of the 455 Kcs BFO (1/2 of 12AX7-V7B) over a range from zero beat to plus or minus 2 Kcs. The BFO is connected in an ultra stable modified Colpitts Oscillator Circuit. The high C to L ratio tuned circuit with the addition of the temperature compensating capacitor C56 substantially contribute to the outstanding performance of this section of the receiver.

#### CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

A 6BZ6 vacuum tube, a hermetically sealed quality quartz crystal unit, and associated components form a highly stable 100 Kcs crystal-controlled oscillator to provide calibrating markers at 100 Kcs intervals throughout the range of the receiver. A ceramic trimmer capacitor located on the calibrator assembly is provided for accurately adjusting the oscillator frequency to zero beat with any primary frequency standard such as "WWV".





## SERVICE AND ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

### NOTE

Before servicing this receiver, disconnect the unit from the power source and remove all lead wires attached to the terminal connections located at the rear of the chassis apron. Carefully turn the receiver on its front panel and rest the unit on top of smooth clean surface (preferably a soft cloth). Remove the three No. 10 Hexagon head machine screws which fasten the chassis to the cabinet at the rear skirt. Remove the knob from the

clock adjustment shaft if the receiver is equipped with a clock assembly. Lift the cabinet straight up and off the chassis. To re-assemble reverse this procedure.

### RF AND IF ALIGNMENT

Two non-metallic alignment tools are required for the complete alignment:

General Cement Co. No. 5097 or equal

General Cement Co. No. 8282 or equal

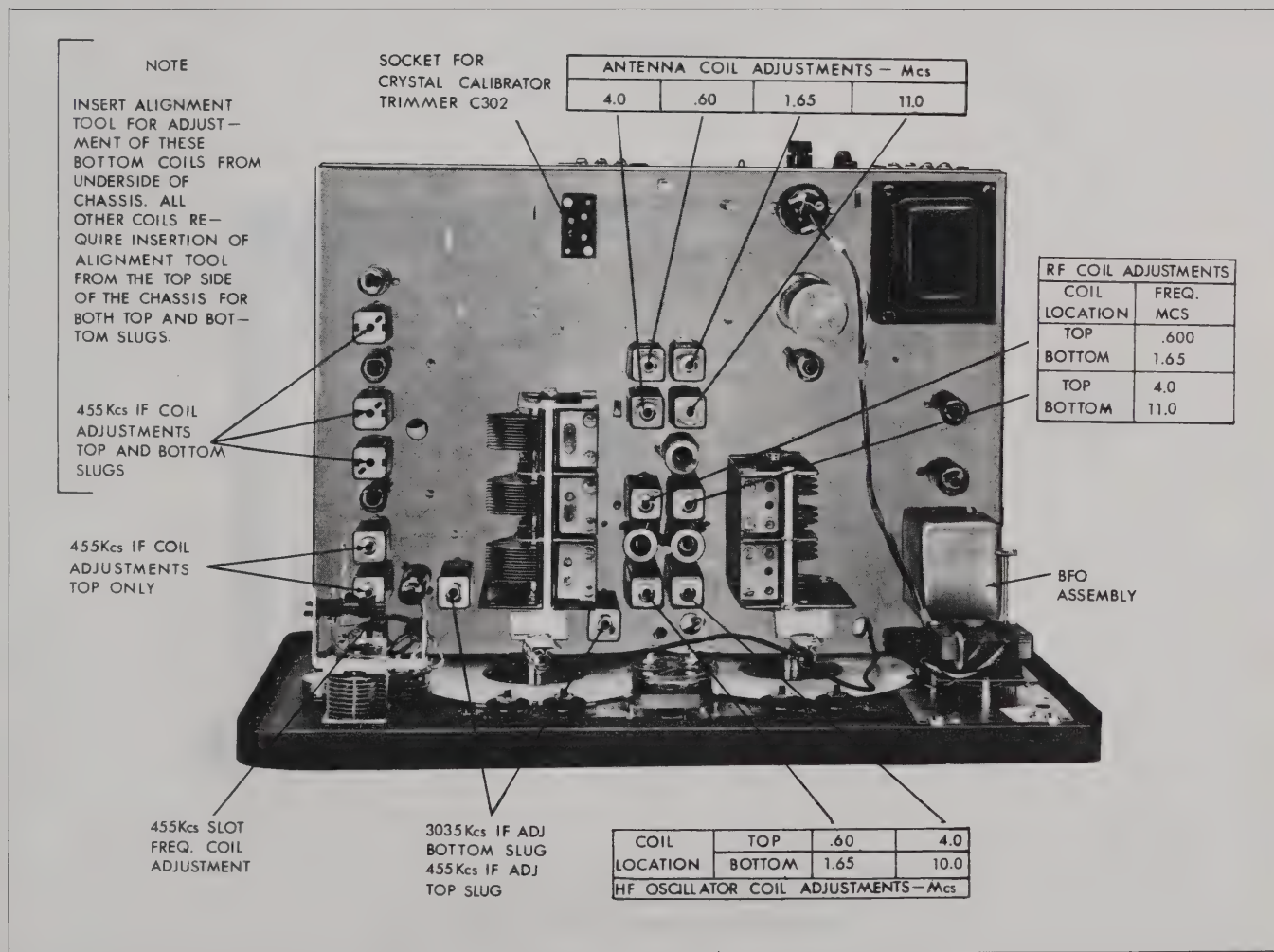


Figure 9. Top View of Chassis





Unless otherwise specified, the front panel controls shall be positioned as follows for the complete alignment of the receiver:

Send-Receive-CW/ SSB-Cal Switch	Receive
Selectivity Switch	Off
Crystal Phasing	Triangular Marker (Mid-position)
Slot Frequency	Clockwise
Slot Depth	Clockwise
Main Tuning Control	4.0 Mcs
Band Spread Control	Extreme Clock- wise Marking
Tuning Range Switch	1.6 - 4.0 Mcs

Antenna Trimmer	Mid-position
AVC ON-OFF Switch	OFF
Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
RF (Sensitivity) Control	Adjust to pre- vent overload- ing
AF (Gain) Control	Minimum Gain
Timer Switch	On (AC Models only)
Beat Frequency Oscil- lator Control	Triangular Marker (Mid-position)

#### NOTE

The receiver should be warmed up for a period of at least 1/2 hour before proceeding with the complete alignment.

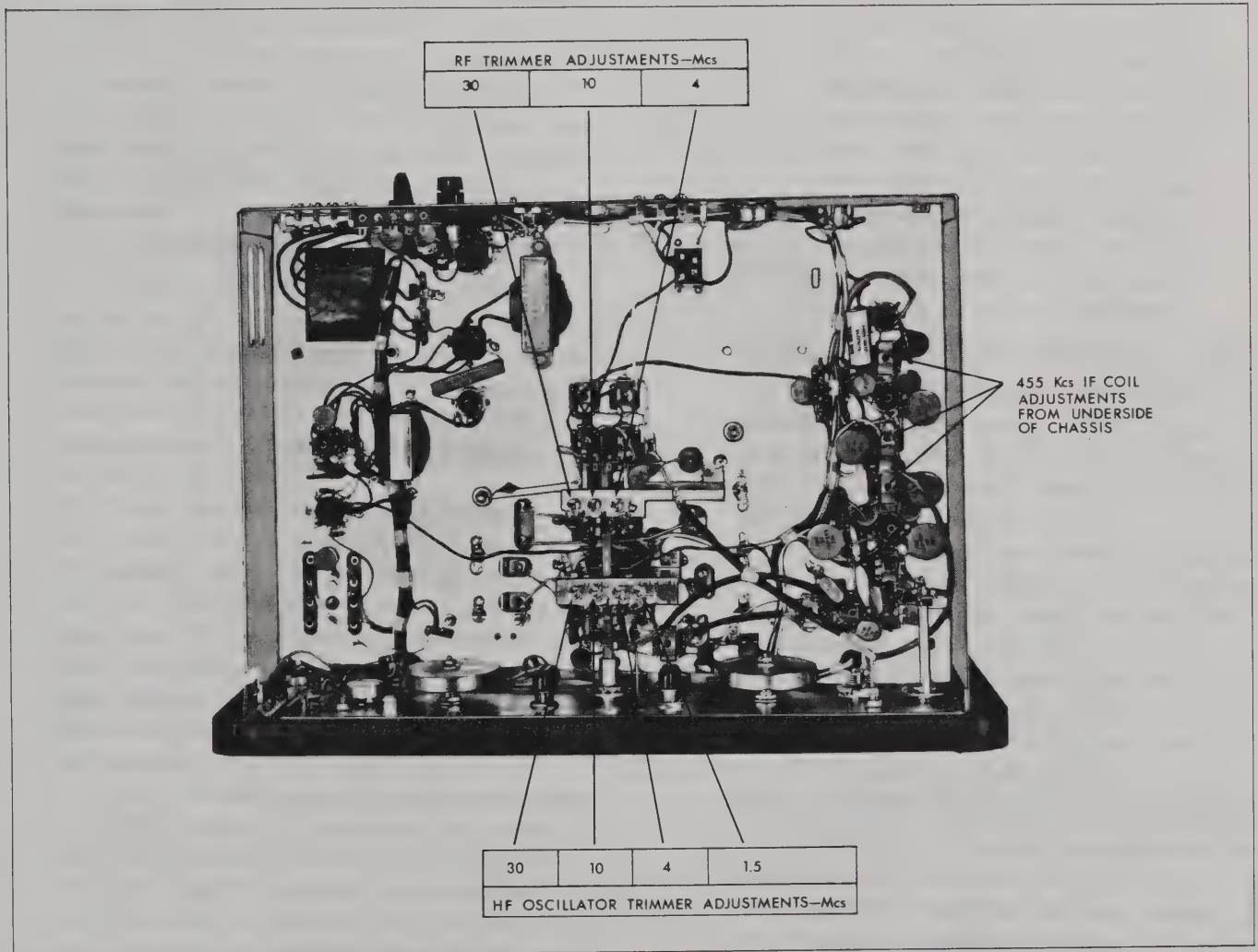


Figure 10. Bottom View of Chassis





## IF ALIGNMENT

A high degree of stability has been designed into the receiver making re-alignment unnecessary unless electrical parts are replaced which would affect the tuning of the IF circuits, such as IF transformers, or 455 Kcs crystal.

If for any reason, the 455 Kcs IF system performs unsatisfactorily, it is strongly recommended that a standard tone modulated AM signal generator be used for thoroughly checking the performance of this receiver before proceeding with the alignment.

The IF alignment of the receiver can be accomplished by the sweep generator method and the AM single frequency method. The sweep generator method is the preferred method for re-alignment of the HQ-145A Communications Receiver because of the greater precision to which the IF coils can be adjusted. However, in view of the fact that there are a very limited number of 455 Kcs Sweep Generators available as test equipment, the alternate single frequency alignment method is also described.

### SWEEP GENERATOR METHOD (PREFERRED)

The IF alignment of the receiver requires the use of a 455 Kcs sweep generator, an oscilloscope, and a phasing network for proper synchronization. Alignment should not be attempted unless suitable equipment is on hand and considerable experience in sweep alignment techniques has been acquired.

In practically all of the cases requiring re-alignment an over-all touch-up operation will be required. This is accomplished by connecting the sweep generator cable to the grid of the first mixer (pin 7-V2), and connecting the oscilloscope input cable across the volume control. Connect a large ceramic disc type of capacitor (.01 mfd) in series with the cable inner conductor (dc blocking capacitor).

Apply a small amount of sweep signal to the receiver and adjust the oscilloscope for a relatively large amount of gain and satisfactory picture size. Check the phasing control knob position to indicate the triangular indice and turn crystal knob to position "4". Adjust phasing network so that forward and return traces of the sweep co-incide.

Peak align 455 Kcs windings for maximum amplitude (T5 and T6 top cores, T7, T9, T10, T11) and omit T8. Then turn crystal selectivity knob to position "1", and adjust T8 so that a tall selectivity curve with a slightly flattened peak is obtained. At the proper adjustment the abrupt change (spike) in the smooth selectivity curve will be located very close to the baseline of the trace, and the amplitude of the trace on positions "OFF" and "1" will be practically identical.

Re-adjust all 455 Kcs IF coils again (except T8) so that symmetry and phasing co-incide on positions "OFF, 1, 2, 3, and 4".

### NOTE

The sweep generator frequency must be adjusted to obtain exact co-incidence of the forward and return trace. If complete co-incidence is not obtained, alternately make slight adjustments of the phasing control and sweep generator frequency until the images co-incide. After these steps have determined the exact frequency of the 455 Kcs crystal, the center frequency of the sweep generator should be re-adjusted.

### SINGLE FREQUENCY METHOD (ALTERNATE)

Connect the output cable of the 455 Kcs unmodulated signal generator to the grid (pin 7) of the first mixer V2 and the chassis. Connect a dc vacuum tube voltmeter between the diode plate pin 1 (V6) 6AL5 socket and chassis.

Adjust the Front Panel Controls as specified above, and adjust the Signal Generator frequency for maximum output with crystal selectivity set to position "4". Turn to position "1" and peak align all 455 Kcs IF transformer windings (T5 and T6 top cores, T7, T8, T9, T10 and T11). Repeat procedure on crystal positions 1 and 4 to insure accurate coil adjustments.

### BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT

With the same equipment and set-up as used in the preceding paragraph, turn crystal selectivity to position 5 and adjust the signal generator frequency for maximum reading. Turn signal generator modulation on, turn crystal selectivity off, and turn Send-Receive Switch to CW/SSB.





Loosen stop collar set screws on CW Pitch shaft (located directly behind the Front Panel). Turn CW Pitch knob for an audible zero beat on the loudspeaker. Tighten set screws so that the longer set screw is located in the mid-position with respect to the stop lug. Loosen the CW Pitch knob set screws and adjust knob indication so that it points vertically up on zero beat (mid-position).

### 3035 Kcs IF ALIGNMENT

After 455 Kcs IF Alignment using either system, peak align the bottom cores of T5 and T6 by feeding in a 3035 Kcs signal in the same manner described in previous paragraph, and make certain that the Band Selector switch indicates 10-30 Mcs Range.

### RF ALIGNMENT

1. The slugs and trimmers have been factory adjusted and should require a minimum amount of adjustment during re-alignment.
2. All Antenna, RF, and Oscillator coil adjustments are made from the top side of the chassis at the specified frequencies as shown in figure 9.  
All trimmer adjustments are made at the specified frequencies as shown in figure 10.
3. Connect the unmodulated, signal generator output cable to the antenna and ground terminals of the receiver, with the Terminal A adjacent to the G terminal jumped together (See figure 4). Insert in series with the inner conductor of the output cable, a 100 ohm dummy antenna resistor.
4. Set the controls the same as for IF alignment as described above.  
Adjust the Sensitivity Control as required to prevent overloading and also to obtain sufficient signal reading on the VTVM connected to pin 1 of V6 (6AL5).
5. The Oscillator Circuit is first adjusted to

indicate proper dial calibration at the specified frequencies on each band, then the RF and finally the Antenna Circuits. A certain amount of interaction will occur between the Oscillator and RF adjustments, particularly on the higher frequency bands. Final adjustment should be accomplished by combined or alternate adjustment of the oscillator and RF for maximum amplitude and accurate dial calibration.

### NOTE

The trimmer adjustments should always be the final adjustment for each band.

There is no trimmer adjustment on the .54 to 1.6 Mcs band.

6. Note that the HF oscillator frequency in the HQ-145A is always located above the signal frequency by 455 Kcs for signals located below 10 Mcs., and by 3035 Kcs for signals located above 10 Mcs. It is necessary to make certain the oscillator frequency is always adjusted so that it is above the incoming signal frequency.
7. During RF alignment the Antenna Tuning Capacitor C3 must be placed in the mid-position of its range on all bands except the broadcast band.  
On the broadcast band (.54 to 1.60 Mcs), the antenna tuning capacitor (C3) is adjusted to approximately 45 degrees from its maximum capacity position when the Main Dial indicates 600 Kcs. With this setting the Antenna Coil (T1) and top slug of the RF Coil (L4) are peak aligned. When the Main Dial indicates 1500 Kcs the Antenna tuning capacitor (C3) should be checked for a double peak. While tuning across the band, the capacitor setting required for maximum signal pick-up will progressively change from maximum to minimum as the frequency of received signal increases.





## POSSIBLE RECEIVER DIFFICULTY

1. If upon turning the power "ON" the dial scales are not illuminated, check for a blown fuse.

On the HQ-145AC models when turning the power "ON" the dial scales are not illuminated and after two minutes of waiting the receiver fails to operate, the clock timer is not making contact. Manipulate the clock timer knob to indicate the "ON" position with the AC power switch, (Audio Gain Knob) "ON". The clock timer switch should always point to the "ON" position unless the automatic timer is utilized.

2. Excessive Hum usually is due to a defective 12AX7 tube (V7). This tube type may test good in a tube testing device but may be unusable because of higher than average heater-to-cathode leakage within the tube.

3. Poor Noise Limiter action is usually due to a poor or defective 6AL5 tube (V6). Remember that the use of the noise limiter will always result in some signal distortion for effective noise limiting action. When listening to strong

broadcast stations or strong local signals, the noise limiter switch should be in the OFF position unless slight distortion is preferable to excessive pulse type of noise, such as ignition interference.

4. Erratic or Poor "S" Meter performance is usually due to the two 6BA6 (V4 and V5) vacuum tubes. Merely interchanging these tubes may provide sufficient improvement. Replacing one or both of these tubes may be advisable before suspecting other troubles.

The majority of all receiver troubles have been found to be due to one or more defective tubes. Rough handling in shipment is largely responsible for the poor performance of the receiver.

Please, therefore, be sure to follow the above suggestions and have all vacuum tubes tested before writing to the Hammarlund Mfg. Co.

## MAINTENANCE

The HQ-145A is designed to give years of trouble-free service. Tube failure is the most common source of trouble. The second most common cause of difficulty is component failure among small resistors and fixed capacitors.

The following charts give voltages and resistances between the tube socket terminals and chassis. Voltages indicated are those measured with a vacuum tube voltmeter; resistances with a vacuum tube ohmmeter. Slight variations in the order of 10 percent from indicated values should be disregarded.

With the aid of the chart and schematic diagram, components can usually be located. The parts listing in the back pages of this manual gives component values and Hammarlund part numbers.

Standard items may be purchased locally, non-standard components are available on order from the factory.

A sensitive communications receiver should be entrusted only to a qualified technician. Should difficulty be experienced, please write Customer Service, Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, for advice or to arrange for factory service.



TABLE 1. TUBE SOCKET VOLTAGES

Controls adjusted to the following positions unless otherwise specified:

Band - 10-30 Mcs  
 AVC ON-OFF Switch - OFF  
 Noise limiter - OFF

Function Switch - Receive  
 RF Gain - Max.  
 AF Gain - Max.

Antenna - Disconnect  
 Crystal Selectivity - OFF  
 AC line Volts - 117 V. AC

TUBE SOCKET		SOCKET PIN NUMBER									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
V1	RF Tube 6BZ6	.3	1.60	0	6.3AC	270	105	0	--	--	
V2	1st Mixer 6BE6	-2.45 to -12.0	2.3	0	6.3AC	270	80	0	--	--	
V3	2nd Mixer 6BE6	3.2	0	0	6.3AC	265	74	-.92	--	--	
V4	IF Ampl. 6BA6	.42	0	0	6.3AC	250	100	2.20	--	--	
V5	IF Ampl. 6BA6	0	0	0	6.3AC	250	100	2.80	--	--	
V6	DET. -NL 6AL5	-.42	-.70	0	6.3AC	0	0	-.43	--	--	
V7	Audio-BFO 12AX7	100	0	.72	6.3AC	6.3AC	-1.25	-.77	0	0	
V8	PWR. Ampl. 6AQ5	0	16	0	6.3AC	275	270	0	--	--	
V9	HF Osc. 6C4	100	--	6.3AC	0	--	-4.4 to -29	0	--	--	
V10	Volt. Reg. OB2	105	--	--	--	105	--	0	--	--	



TABLE 2. TUBE SOCKET RESISTANCE  
CONDITIONS SAME AS IN THE TABLE 1. - TUBE SOCKET VOLTAGE

PIN SOCKET	SOCKET PIN NUMBER								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V1 RF Tube 6BZ6	1 megohm	180	0	--	40K	40K	0	--	--
V2 1st Mixer 6BE6	47K	470	0	--	40K	50K	0	--	--
V3 2nd Mixer 6BE6	33K	1 ohm	0	--	40K	45K	100K	--	--
V4 IF Ampl. 6BA6	1 megohm	0	0	--	40K	45K	180	--	--
V5 IF Ampl. 6BA6	10	0	0	--	40K	45K	300	--	--
V6 DET. -NL 6AL5	100K	200K	0	--	0	0	100K	--	--
V7 Audio - BFO 12AX7	600K	1 megohm	2.2K	--	--	INF	47K	0	0
V8 PWR. Ampl. 6AQ5	500K	430	0	--	40K	35K	500K	--	--
V9 HF Osc. 6C4	40K	--	--	0	--	68K	0	--	--
V10 Volt. Reg. OB2	40K	--	--	--	40K	--	0	--	--







# PARTS LIST HQ-145A

SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
CAPACITORS		
C1, A-C	Variable, Main Tuning	9441-60-40006
C2, C-F	Variable, Bandsread	9441-60-40007
C3	Variable, Antenna Compensator	9434-45-40024
C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C14, C15, C18, C19, C27, C28, C29, C32, C33, C39, C55, C67, C68, C69, C71	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .01 mf, + 80 -20% 600V	1509-01-01011
C10	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 2.0 pf $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1519-01-00024
C12	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 560 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1519-01-03004
C13	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 10 pf, 500V	1519-01-00006
C16	Variable, Crystal Filter	9411-77-60002
C17, C34, C52, C53, C74	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 100 pf, $\pm$ 10%, 500V	1519-01-00001
C20	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 1200 pf, 500V	1519-01-03003
C21	Fixed, Molded Mylar, .033 pf, 200V	1528-01-00001
C22	Variable, Slot Tuning	1509-01-01014
C23, C24	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .01 mf, $\pm$ 10%, 1000V	1501-01-00020
C25, C26, C66, C75	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .04 mf, + 80 -20%, 600V	1509-01-01005
C30	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .005 mf, G.M.V., 1000V	1509-01-01003
C35, C36, C37	Trimmer, Mica 1.5-20pf	1521-01-00003
C38	Fixed, Disc NPO 6.8 pf, 1000V	1509-01-00022
C41	Fixed, Temp. Comp., 2.7 pf, 1000V	1509-01-00001
C42	Fixed, Disc, N-750, 6.8 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 1000V	1509-02-00010
C43	Fixed, Dur-Mica, 1170 pf, 500V	1519-02-03007
C44	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-20, 3000 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 300V	1519-02-05003
C45	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-20, 1300 pf, $\pm$ 2%, 300V	1519-02-05002
C46	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 430 pf, $\pm$ 1%, 300V	1519-02-00029
C47, C49, C50, C51	Trimmer, Variable Rotary	1527-01-00001
C48	Fixed, Disc, N3300, 2.7 pf, $\pm$ .25 pf, 500V	1509-02-02004
C54	Fixed, Temp. Comp., N1400, 1.5 pf, $\pm$ .25 pf, 500V	1509-01-02002
C56	Fixed, Temp. Comp., N750, 130 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1509-01-03001
C57	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-19, 1200 pf, 500V	1519-01-03006
C58, C59	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-30, 4300 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1519-01-06001
C60	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 1.0 pf, 500V	1519-01-00023
C61	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-19, 510 pf, 500V	1519-01-03002
C62, A, B, C	Fixed, Electrolytic, 40/60/25 mf, 450/450/50V	1517-01-00001
C63, C64	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .01 mf, 1400V	1509-01-01015
C65	Fixed, Dur-Mica DM-15, 8.0 pf $\pm$ .5 pf, 300V	1519-02-00021
C70	Fixed, Mylar, .22 mf $\pm$ 10%, 400V	1528-02-02001
C72	Fixed, Dur-Mica DM-15, 4 pf $\pm$ .5 pf, 500V	1519-02-00025
C73	Fixed, Dur-Mica DM-15, 100 pf $\pm$ 10%, 500V	1519-01-00001
RESISTORS		
R2	180 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00323
R3, R49	22 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00312
R4	470 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00328
R5, R38, R39	47K ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00352
R6	6.2K ohms $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00466
R7, R10, R11, R19, R25, R26, R29, R34, R44	2.2K ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2W	4703-01-00336
R8	33K $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00350
R9	4.3K $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00462
R12	300 ohms $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00434
R13, R31	100 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00320
R14	33 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00314
R15	470 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00364
R16	180 ohms $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00429
R17	1.5K $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00451
R18	Variable, 10K, (Sensitivity)	4735-02-00003





SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
RESISTORS (CONT.)		
R20	120 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-02-00425
R21	Variable, 200 ohms, (Slot Depth)	4735-01-00201
R22	68 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-02-00419
R23	39 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-02-00413
R24	Variable, 300 ohms, (Meter Zero Adj.)	4735-01-00400
R27	Variable, 1.0 megohm (Audio Gain) Includes Power Switch (S6)	4735-02-08000
R28	47 ohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00316
R30	430 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1 W.	4704-02-00738
R33	47K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00352
R35	10 ohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W	4703-01-00308
R37	1K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W	4703-01-00332
R40	100K $\pm 10\%$ , 1 W.	4704-01-00656
R41	4K $\pm 10\%$ , 10 W.	4714-01-01002
R42, R50, R51	100K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00356
R45	68K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00354
R46	22 ohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1 W.	4704-01-00612
R47	1 megohm $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00368
R48	2.2 megohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00372
COILS		
L1	RF Choke, 38 micorhenries	1804-01-00001
L2	Bifilar	1804-01-00162
L3	Slot Filter	1803-01-00106
L4	RF Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 mcs	1809-01-00005
L5	RF Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 mcs, 10.0 to 30.0 mcs.	1811-01-00011
L6	Osc. Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 mcs	1809-01-00006
L7	Osc. Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 mcs, 10.0 to 30.0 mcs	1811-01-00012
L8	BFO Coil Assembly	9001-03-00016
L9	Filter Choke	5627-01-00003
TRANSFORMERS		
T1	Antenna Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 mcs	1809-01-00004
T2	Antenna Coil Assembly, 1.6 to 4.0 mcs	1809-01-00010
T3	Antenna Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 mcs	1811-01-00010
T4	Antenna Coil Assembly, 10.0 to 30.0 mcs	1812-01-00012
T5, T6	IF Transformer, composite, 3035 and 455Kc	1814-01-00001
T7, T8	IF Transformer, Crystal Filter	1816-02-00001
T9, T10	IF Transformer	1811-01-00020
T11	IF Transformer	1811-01-00018
T12	Audio Output Transformer	5618-01-00003
T13	Power Transformer, 230/115V Primary	5603-02-00011
SWITCHES		
S1, A, B, C	Switch, Wafer, Ant., RF, Osc.	5105-01-00007
S1, D	Switch, Wafer, Osc. 2nd Mixer	5105-02-00017
S2	Switch, Selectivity	9001-03-00015
S3, S4	Switch, SPST (AVC ON-OFF or Noise Limiter)	5101-01-00001
S5	Switch, Send Receive-CW/SSB-Cal.	5106-02-00009
S6	Switch, Power ON-OFF	Included in R27
TUBES AND DIODES		
V1	Electron, 6BZ6	5721-01-00002
V2, V3	Electron, 6BE6	5712-01-00001
V4 V5	Electron, 6BA6	5721-01-00001
V6	Electron, 6AL5	5702-01-00001





SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
TUBES AND DIODES (CONT.)		
V7	Electron, 12AX7	5705-01-00003
V8	Electron, 6AQ5	5722-01-00001
V9	Electron, 6C4	5704-01-00001
V10	Electron, OB2	5745-01-00002
CR2, CR3	Rectifier, Silicon CER72C	4807-01-00001
SPECIAL ASSEMBLIES		
M1	Crystal Panel, Clock Window	2411-01-00005
Y1	Meter "S" (Carrier Level)	2903-01-00002
Y2	Quartz Crystal, 2580 mcs	2304-01-00004
Z1	Quartz Crystal, 455Kcs	2303-02-00001
Z1	RC Printed Network (AVC-Noise)	1711-01-00002
Z2	RC Printed Network (Audio)	1711-01-00001
MISCELLANEOUS		
DS1, DS2	Lamp, Pilot, No. 47, 5.3V .15A	3901-01-00001
F1	Fuse, Slow Blow Type 3 AG, 1 Amp. (Used on 115V)	5134-02-00002
F1	Fuse, Slow Blow Type 3 AG, 1/2 Amp. (Used on 230V)	5134-02-00006
J1	Phone Jack	2109-01-00001
J2	System Socket (8 Pin)	2126-01-00002
J3	Connector, Female (Access. Socket)	2102-01-00013
J4	Socket 115/230V (8 Pin)	2126-01-00002
J5	Connector, Female (Cal. Socket)	2102-02-00014
	Knob, (3/4" Dia.)	2430-01-00003
	Knob, (1" Dia.)	2430-01-00011
	Knob, (1" Dia.) (White Line)	2430-01-00010
	Knob, Bar	2430-01-00050
	Knob, (2" Dia.)	2430-01-00030
	Knob, (Pointer Type)	2430-01-00040
	Window	2411-02-00003
	Spring, BFO Tension	2537-01-00007
	Instruction Manual	9001-06-00002
OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES		
	Plug-In Crystal Calibrator Assembly XC-100P	9205-00-00021
	Fixed Frequency Crystal Oscillator	9211-00-00002
	Speaker Assembly in Cabinet, matched to the HQ-145A Series Receivers	9210-00-00011
	Telechron Clock Assembly (115V/60 cps)	9207-01-00001
	Telechron Clock Assembly (230V/60 cps)	9207-01-00002
	Telechron Clock Assembly (230V/50 cps)	9207-01-00003
	Coordination Cable Assembly (For use with various transmitters)	9206-00-00060



# **THE HQ-145A SERIES OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS**

**INSTRUCTION AND SERVICE INFORMATION**



**ESTABLISHED 1910**

**In order to receive the full unconditional 90-day warranty against defective material and workmanship in this receiver, the warranty card must be filled out and mailed within two weeks of purchase.**

**Please refer to serial number of warranty in correspondence.**

**THE HAMMARLUND MANUFACTURING CO.**  
**73-88 HAMMARLUND DRIVE : : MARS HILL, NORTH CAROLINA**





Figure 1. The HQ-145A Communications Receiver

#### TUBE COMPLEMENT

SYMBOL	TYPE	TUBE	FUNCTION
V1	6BZ6	Pentode	RF Amplifier
V2	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	1st Mixer
V3	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	Converter or 455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V4	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V5	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V6	6AL5	Double Diode	Detector, Noise Limiter
V7	12AX7	Double Triode	455 Kcs BFO, Audio Amplifier
V8	6AQ5	Pentode	Audio Power Output
V9	6C4	Triode	High Frequency Oscillator
V10	OB2	Gas Filled Diode	Voltage Regulator

#### DIODE COMPLEMENT

SYMBOL	TYPE	DIODE	FUNCTION
CR2	CER72C	Silicon	Rectifier
CR3	CER72C	Silicon	Rectifier





The Hammarlund HQ-145A series multi-purpose continuous coverage communications receiver incorporates many new circuit innovations in addition to the well known Hammarlund crystal filter and series noise limiter circuits. It will provide years of top performance with a minimum of maintenance.

The HQ-145A series receivers has a self-contained power supply and a universal transformer capable of operation from a 117 volt 60 Cp/s or 220/230 volt 50/60 Cp/s source, provided the proper adapter plug (P4) is installed. It is a superheterodyne receiver containing ten tubes and two silicon diodes which provides continuous coverage from a 540 Kc/s to 30 Mc/s. Dual IF conversion is employed on the 10 to 30 Mc/s range including the 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur bands. The HQ-145AC incorporates a telechron automatic clock timer in its design. The HQ-145AX provides an 11 position fixed frequency crystal oscillator which may be factory installed or when ordered as a field installation kit is furnished with complete installation instructions. This crystal oscillator is designed to be installed in the panel space provided for the 24 hour clock timer.

Electrical bandspread tuning is provided with direct calibration every 10 Kcs on the 80, 40, and 20 meter bands; every 20 Kcs on the 15 meter band and every 50 Kcs on the 10 meter band. It addition an arbitrary bandspread logging scale is provided for use throughout the tuning range of the receiver.

The 100 Kcs crystal calibrator (optional accessory) provides marker signals at every 100 Kcs on all bands for checking dial calibration accuracy. A tuned RF stage with the addition of an antenna trimmer assures maximum sensitivity and a high signal to noise ratio for outstanding reception of weak and distant signals. A manual sensitivity (RF gain) control prevents the receiver from overloading on strong signals.

The well known Hammerlund crystal filter provides optimum selectivity for high rejection of closely spaced interfering signals.

The HQ-145A series of receivers are equipped with an unusually stable beat frequency oscillator which provides the operator of the receiver with a range of audio tones for excellent reception of code (CW) signals, as well as (SSB) single side band signals.

One special feature of the HQ-145A series is a razor sharp adjustable slot filter to elimin-

ate co-channel interference. A single knob controls the position of the "hole" in the IF pass-band and provides up to 40 db attenuation of the unwanted signals over a range of 10 Kcs. In addition, the slot depth control may be used to obtain an additional 20 db rejection at any single frequency.

Accurate reports of signal strength on AM reception are obtained with the aid of the "S" meter for that "on the nose" tuning. A send-receive switch is provided to silence the receiver while transmitting.

The receiver possesses the Auto Response feature which automatically narrows and widens the frequency range of the audio output, according to the gain required. This feature permits higher fidelity reception on stronger signals, while providing the sharp cut-off required in receiving communications under adverse conditions. A second advantage of the Hammarlund Auto-Response is the rapid damping of the audio power in the speaker voice coil which greatly minimizes undesirable speaker "hangover". The receiver may be used with either speaker or headphones. A-C hum is made inaudible by means of adequate power supply filtering.

An accessory socket plus a systems socket is permanently installed on the rear panel. The accessory socket may be used to power most 6 and 2 meter converters. The systems socket will be found convenient when the HQ-145A series of receiver is employed in conjunction with a transmitter since all of the necessary VOX anti-trip and/or relay connections are available from this socket. This also provides a rapid disconnect without the need of tools once the installation has been completed properly.

The 3.2 ohms and 500 ohms output terminations on the rear panel are provided for voice coil or line operation. The 500 ohm line termination will be found very advantageous for phone patch and improved anti-trip operation of most VOX circuits.

Large comfortable controls in logical groupings are provided for the greatest of operating ease. The new futuristic front panel is clearly marked to permit full attention to the operation at hand.

The HQ-145A series receivers were designed with you in mind. You will have many hours of pleasure in operating this truly fine communications instrument.



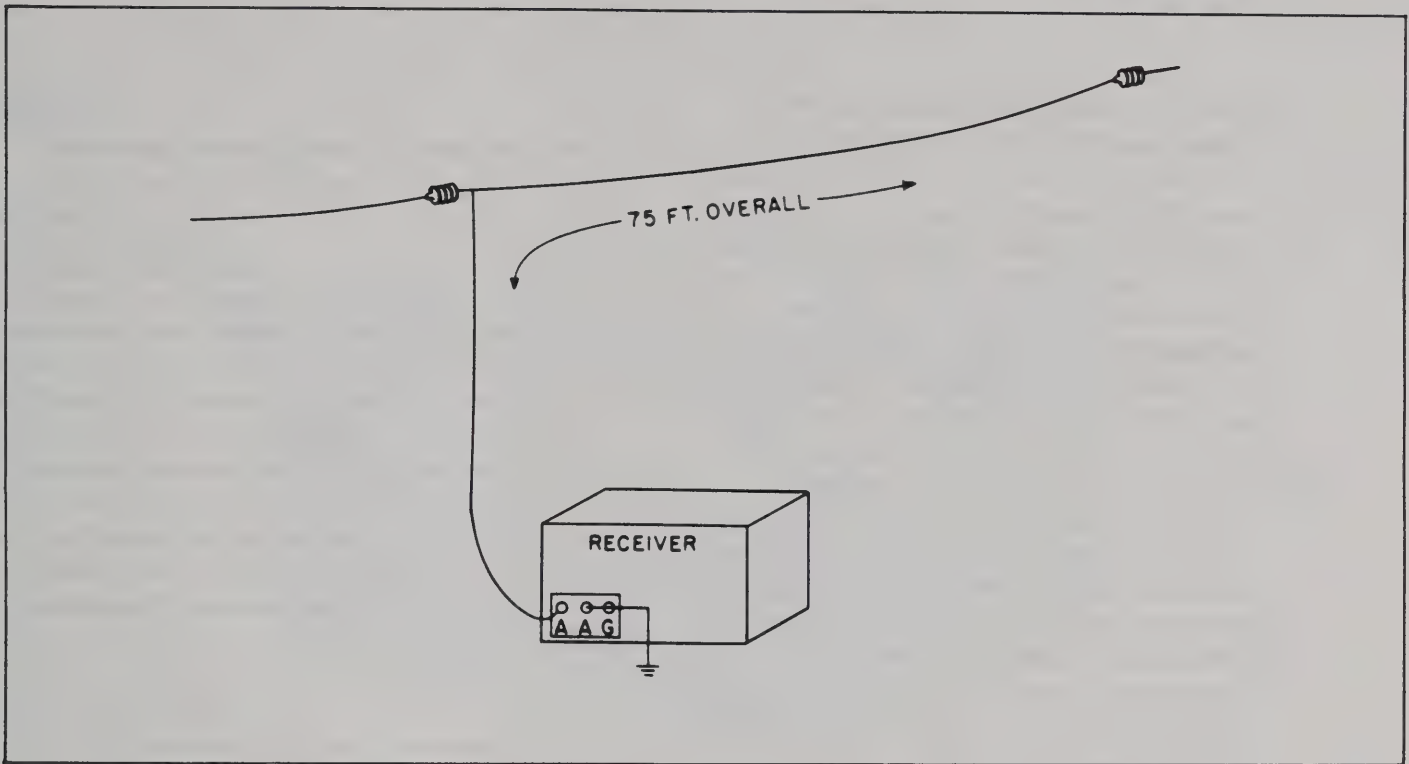


Figure 2. Installation of Single Wire Antenna

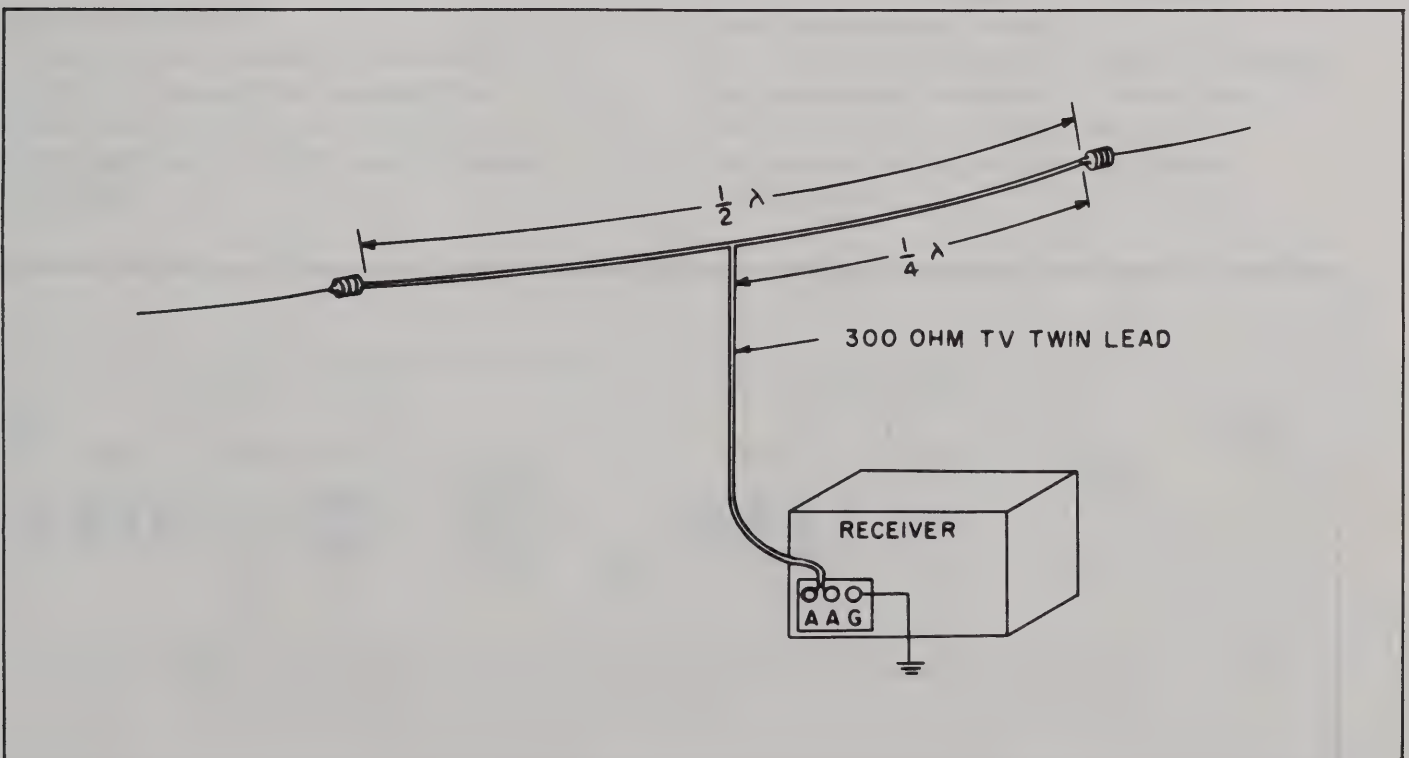


Figure 3. Installation of Folded Dipole Antenna





## INSTALLATION

### UNPACKING

Unpack the receiver carefully. Make sure the tubes, associated tube shields and pilot lamps are in place.

### SPEAKER CONNECTION

Connect a 3.2 ohm permanent magnet speaker (Hammarlund S-200 Speaker) to the two terminals marked GND and 3.2 ohms on the rear of the chassis. (See Figure 4.) For best performance do not place speaker on top of receiver cabinet. If the unit is to be operated remotely over a telephone line connect the line to the 500 ohm terminals. Note that a jack is provided in the lower right corner of the front of the receiver for headphones. The loudspeaker is automatically disconnected when the phone plug is inserted in this jack.

### POWER CONNECTIONS

Before inserting power cord into power outlet, make certain power source is of proper voltage and frequency. (Refer to paragraph two of INTRODUCTION.)

### INSTALLING ANTENNA

The HQ-145A is designed to operate with a single wire or a balanced type antenna. The front panel antenna trimmer control (Figure 5) permits a good match to most antenna systems of 50 to 600 ohms.

For general coverage, single wire antenna of 20 to 50 feet length will provide surprisingly good reception. A long single wire outdoor antenna, such as shown in Figure 2, will generally provide entirely satisfactory performance. This wire may be 50 to 150 feet long.

For best reception, the antenna should be isolated as much as possible from neighboring objects and at right angles to power lines or busy highways so as to minimize possible interference pickup.

Optimum performance on a particular amateur band or other narrow tuning range will be obtained by using a tuned half-wave dipole or folded dipole fed with 300 ohm transmission line or other suitable lead-in, as shown in Figure 3.

To tune the one-half wave length dipole, the following formula for the length of the antenna may be used:

$$\text{Length (feet)} = \frac{468}{\text{Freq. (MCS)}}$$

Each half (1/4 wave length) is half the length found from the above formula.

A good ground, although not always necessary, will generally aid in reception and reduce stray line hum. Reversal of polarity of power cord plug may possibly further reduce line hum in some locations.

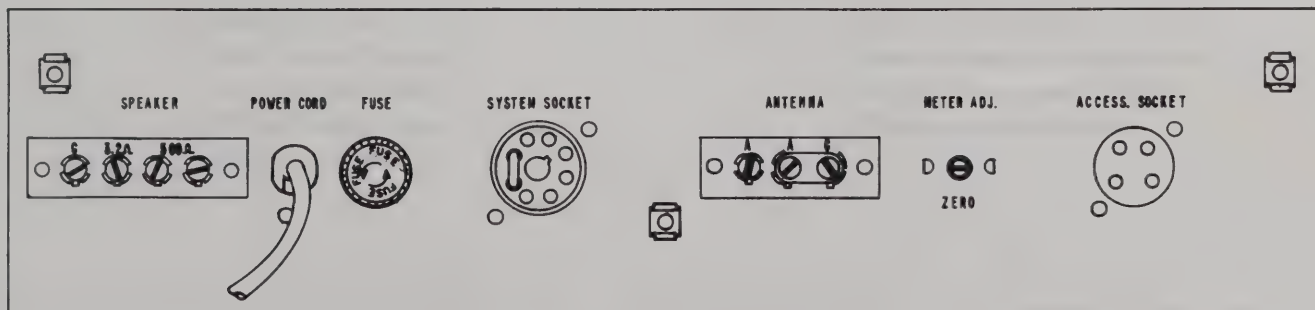


Figure 4. Connection Points at Rear of Chassis





Figure 5. Location of Front Panel Controls

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. "S" Meter Carrier Level                               | 11. Noise Limiter ON-OFF Switch                         |
| 2. Slot Frequency Control                                | 12. Bandspread Tuning Control                           |
| 3. Slot Depth Control                                    | 13. RF Sensitivity Control                              |
| 4. Function Switch (Send-Receive-<br>CW/SSB Calibrator ) | 14. Phone Jack (Output for Headphone<br>Operation)      |
| 5. Crystal Phasing Control                               | 15. Audio Frequency Gain Control                        |
| 6. Bandwidth Selector                                    | 16. Beat Frequency Oscillator<br>Control (CW Pitch)     |
| 7. Antenna Trimmer                                       | 17. Timer Switch (AC Models Only)                       |
| 8. Main Tuning Control                                   | 18. Telechron Automatic Clock<br>Timer (AC Models Only) |
| 9. AVC ON-OFF Switch                                     |   |
| 10. Tuning Range Switch<br>(Band Selector)               |   |





## GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### MAIN TUNING

The Main Tuning dial provides continuous coverage throughout the entire range of the receiver. In order for the Main Dial calibration to be accurate, the bandspread dial scale must be set at the indicated vertical marking which is located at the extreme clockwise end of its dial scale.

### BAND SPREAD TUNING

The Band Spread Dial scale provides expanded dial scale coverage on the 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur bands. To use the Band Spread Dial, set the Main Dial scale to the highest indicated frequency of the amateur band in which operation is desired. The amateur bands are prominently shown on the Main Dial scale by means of the boxed off areas.

### 20 METER BAND SPREAD POSITION

A special 20 Meter Band Spread position is incorporated in the Tuning Range switch to provide the optimum dial scale spread on this band. To obtain the proper dial calibration on the 20 Meter bandspread dial, the Tuning Range switch must indicate 20 BS. The adjustment of the Main Tuning dial for bandspread operation is the same as previously mentioned. (The BS dial calibration is inaccurate on the 15 and 10 Meter bands when the Tuning Range switch indicates 20 BS).

### 100 KCS CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

The 100 Kcs crystal calibrator provides 100 Kcs check points for precise calibration throughout the range covered by the receiver. The 100 Kcs crystal controlled oscillator has been set at the factory with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes.

For dial calibration checking, the Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Calibrate switch is set to CAL position and all other controls should be set as listed under Code or SSB Reception.

### SUGGESTED TUNING PROCEDURE

First set the bandspread dial at the high frequency end of the particular amateur band. Next set the main tuning dial to the high frequency end of the band. If a 100 Kcs crystal calibrator is available, the Main tuning dial should be carefully adjusted, plus or minus the high frequency band edge marker until the 100 Kcs calibrator is heard. Care must be taken that the proper 100 Kcs marker is employed in order to prevent setting the main tuning dial 100 Kcs higher or lower than the band edge. Next rotate the bandspread dial to the 100 Kcs marker nearest to the center of the bandspread tuning range. It will undoubtedly be found that upon doing this, the 100 Kcs marker will be plus or minus of the exact frequency. The bandspread dial is therefore set to the exact 100 Kcs marking, and the main tuning dial is then very carefully adjusted until whatever error existed in the bandspread dial reading has been corrected. Once this condition has been obtained, the main tuning dial should be left alone and all tuning of the amateur bands accomplished with the bandspread tuning dial. Using this procedure of setting the bandspread dial near the center of its tuning range will halve the frequency error that may result when either band edge alignment is employed.

In the event that the 100 Kcs crystal calibrator is not available, a signal of known frequency, such as harmonics from the crystal oscillator in your transmitter, should be set up accurately on the BANDSPREAD tuning dial and the MAIN tuning dial rotated very carefully, plus or minus, from the high frequency band edge marker until the signal of known frequency reads correctly on the bandspread dial. For best accuracy of bandspread dial calibration, the known frequency should preferably be near the center of the bandspread dial tuning range, since, here again, this will result in halving the possible error that may result by setting up the bandspread dial to a known frequency





at or near either of the band edges.

Without a 100 Kcs crystal calibrator or a known frequency, setting up the main tuning dial to the high frequency band edge marker may result in the bandspread tuning dial being off by as much as 100 Kcs or more. If the above procedure is followed, the bandspread tuning dial will usually read to within approximately 15 Kcs or better of the exact frequency.

#### TELECHRON AUTOMATIC TIMER (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

If your receiver is equipped with the built-in Telechron Automatic Clock-Timer, the following instructions should be noted:

Every radio-frequency device is stable only at pre-determined operating temperatures. In order to eliminate waiting for the receiver to warm-up to operating temperature, the Telechron Timer automatically turns on the receiver ahead of anticipated operating time. This is accomplished by setting the hand of the timer (small knob at rear of receiver) to approximately one-half hour before operating time. The front panel

control under Timer is then set to "Auto" position. The function switch is set to REC. The receiver is then automatically turned on at the desired time.

The clock hands are set by the rear knob. "Push in" and turn the knob to set the switch timing hand and "pull out" and turn the knob to set the clock hands. The front switch is set to AUTO and the function switch is set to REC. when it is desired to use the automatic clock switch for pre-warming the receiver before operation or for use as an alarm to turn the receiver on to a pre-tuned station. To use the function switch normally, the clock switch should be left in the ON position.

The clock will continue to run as long as the receiver line cord is connected to the power outlet, and is extremely useful for checking sign-in periods and schedules.

If your receiver is not equipped with the telechron automatic clock timer and you decide to have this accessory added, the clock kit, which contains an internally wired program plug may be purchased from your local Hammarlund dealer.

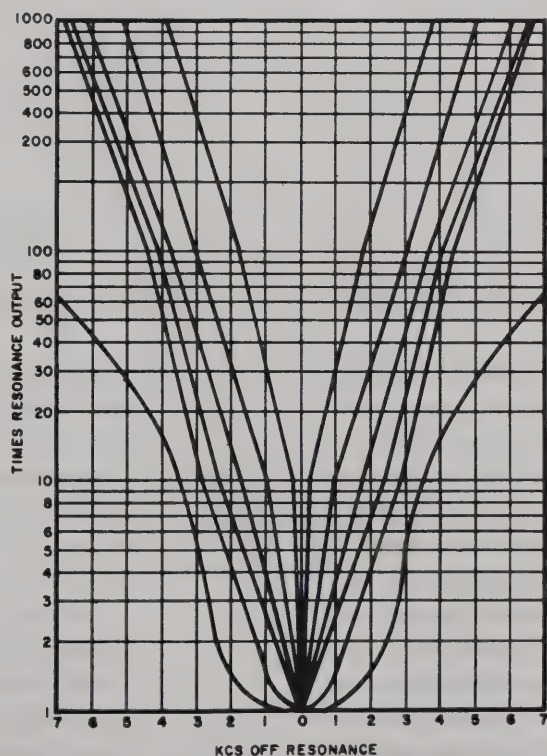
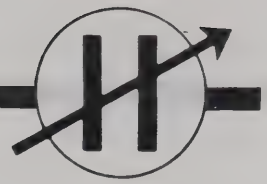


Figure 6. Selectivity Curves





## OPERATION

### AM RECEPTION

For AM reception the position of the controls normally should be as follows:

Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal

Switch	Receive
Selectivity Switch	*Off
Crystal Phasing	*****See detailed instructions
Slot Frequency	***Clockwise
Slot Depth	****See detailed instructions for use of slot filter
Main Tuning Control	Tune for the highest "S" Meter reading
Band Spread Control	Extreme Clockwise marking
Tuning Range Switch	Set to desired frequency range
Antenna Trimmer	Tune for the highest "S" meter reading
AVC ON-OFF Switch	ON
Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
RF (Sensitivity) Control	**Fully Clockwise
AF (Gain) Control	*****Adjust to desired level
Timer Switch	ON (AC Models only)
Beat Frequency Oscillator	Triangular Marker

\* To obtain Maximum fidelity in AM Reception, the widest bandwidth is normally used. However, under conditions of severe interference from spurious signals or atmospheric noise, the bandwidth is reduced to improve intelligibility although some sacrifice of fidelity results. Adjust crystal selectivity to suit reception conditions.

\*\* For normal AM reception, the RF gain control is rotated fully clockwise. The "S" meter calibration holds only when the Manual-AVC switch is on AVC. In the presence of extremely strong signals, the RF (Sensitivity) Control may be reduced to limit meter swing.

\*\*\* The Slot Frequency control provides an extremely sharp adjustable slot or hole in the selectivity curve (See Figure 7). It is normally located outside of the passband of the 455 Kcs IF Amplifier system. It is brought into the passband for the purpose of eliminating interference from heterodyne signals on AM and monkey

chatter on SSB. On CW Reception, the Slot Filter will materially aid in reducing or eliminating adjacent or co-channel interference.

### CAUTION

When tuning the receiver across any band, make certain that the Slot Frequency control is at the 5 Kcs position not on "0".

Whenever the receiver is being tuned for normal reception be sure to first rotate the slot Frequency control to the extreme clockwise or counter clockwise position. In other words, never leave the Slot Frequency control at or near the zero setting. If this procedure is not followed it is obvious that the center of the passband will be slotted out, some cases this being made quite obvious by producing 2 spot tuning or 2 peak "S" meter readings.

\*\*\*\* The Slot Depth control is actually a very gradual vernier adjustment. In view of this its effect will not be very noticeable unless the proper procedure is employed. The suggested procedure is as follows:

Tune in a broadcast signal on the broadcast band or any other strong constant carrier of similar nature. After tuning in the constant carrier, peaking the "S" meter, and taking the above precautions, rotate the Slot Frequency control. It will be noticed that upon approaching the zero setting, the "S" meter reading will be affected. A very definite null or minimum "S" meter reading will be obtained with the Slot Frequency control adjusted at or near zero. Observe this "S" meter reading. With the Slot Frequency control set at the minimum "S" meter reading position, the Slot Depth control should be rotated very slowly throughout its range, observing the "S" meter. It will be found that at one particular spot throughout the range of the Slot Depth control a further reduction in the "S" meter reading will be obtained. A very slight re-adjustment of the Slot Frequency may now result in a further reduction of the "S" meter reading. Once this setting has been obtained, the Slot Depth control may be left permanently in this position, and all future Slot Filter adjustments made by the Slot Frequency control only.





A periodic check of the slot depth control setting may be advisable.

\*\*\*\*\* A feature of the audio system is the variable negative feedback employed. Maximum feedback is provided at low settings of the Audio Gain Control for maximum quality reception of strong signals. As the Audio Gain Control is increased, the feedback decreases to provide additional selectivity by the audio system for reception of weak signals. This results in an increased signal to noise ratio. A further advantage is the critical damping of the speaker for the elimination of speaker "hangover". This upgrades the reception of speech and decreases receiver output noise. Another advantage is the reduction of distortion at low settings of the Audio Gain Control.

\*\*\*\*\* The crystal phasing control is operative only when the selectivity control is in position 1 thru 5. This control provides a "notch" on one side of the IF passband of the receiver. This rejection notch can sometimes be employed to reduce interference from an undesired phone signal which is very close in frequency, to a desired phone signal. The receiver must be tuned so that the carrier frequency of the undesired signal falls in the rejection notch. The modulated sidebands of the undesired signal still will come through, but the carrier hetrodyne will be effectively eliminated and interference greatly reduced.

#### CODE OR SINGLE SIDEBAND RECEPTION

For CW Code reception the position of the controls normally should be as follows:

Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal Switch	CW/SSB	AVC ON-OFF Switch	OFF
Selectivity	*OFF	Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
Crystal Phasing	****See Detailed Instructions	RF (Sensitivity) Control	Adjust to desired output level
Slot Frequency	Clockwise	AF (Gain) Control	3/4 Clockwise
Slot Depth	See AM Rec.	Timer Switch	ON (AC Model Only)
Main Tuning Control	Tune for loudest signal	Beat Frequency Oscillator	***Tune Signal to zero beat with knob pointing to triangular marking, then turn off zero beat in either direction for desired tone on CW or best intelligibility on Single Sidebands Reception.
Band Spread Control	**Tune for loudest signal, if used		
Tuning Range Switch	Set to desired frequency range		
Antenna Trimmer	Tune for the loudest signal		





\* Under conditions of severe interference, increase the selectivity of the receiver by turning knob to a higher position.

\*\* For Single Side Band Reception adjust band spread knob for the loudest signal; then use the BFO knob for "zeroing in" to the exact frequency, or for best speech intelligibility.

\*\*\* The CW Pitch Control markings USB and LSB indicate the position of the Beat Frequency Oscillator with respect to the center of the IF passband.

When a Single Sideband signal is received, the CW Pitch Knob must be turned in the correct direction so that the re-inserted carrier (provided by the BFO) has the proper phase relationship to the sideband signal. For upper sideband signal reception, the CW Pitch knob must be set to the USB side for intelligible reception. For lower sideband reception, the CW Pitch knob must be set to the LSB side for intelligible reception.

\*\*\* The RF (sensitivity) control should be advanced the least amount required for the desired audio output. The use of a minimum sensitivity control setting insures that no overload distortion occurs in the receiver for single sideband reception.

\*\*\*\* The crystal phasing control is operative only when the selectivity control is in position 1 thru 5. The phasing control is a differential type variable capacitor which permits precise adjustment of the crystal selectivity characteristic for extremely high attenuation of the undesired frequency. This control provides a "notch" on one side of the IF passband of the receiver. This is called the "rejection notch," and can be utilized virtually to eliminate the heterodyne image or repeat tuning of CW signals. The CW pitch can be so adjusted and the phasing control so adjusted that the desired beat note is of such a pitch that the image (the same audio note on the other side of zero beat) falls in the "rejection notch" and is inaudible.

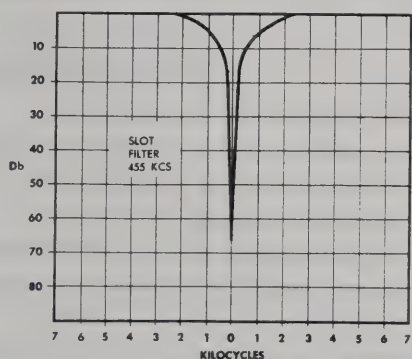


Figure 7. Slot Filter Response Curve

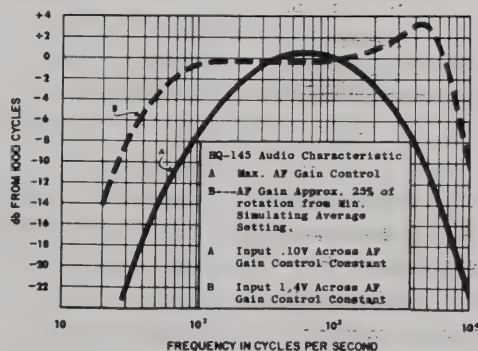


Figure 8. Auto Response Curve





## CIRCUIT THEORY

The HQ-145A superheterodyne communications receiver employs double conversion on all signals above 10 megacycles. This receiver provides continuous coverage of all signals between the range of 540 kilocycles and 30 megacycles. Eleven tubes are used including the voltage regulator and 100 Kcs Crystal Calibrator (optional accessory). The circuitry of the receiver includes an adjustable IF bandwidth selector (crystal filter), a crystal phasing control, a slot frequency and depth control, a series noise limiter and special band spread ranges for the 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur radio bands.

### PRE-SELECTION

The antenna input coupling and RF amplifier stage provide the necessary pre-selection and gain for high performance and rejection of undesired signals. The high signal level at the 1st mixer grid, V2, contributes to a favorable signal-to-noise ratio.

Both grid and plate circuits of the RF stage are tuned (except plate circuit on .54 - 1.6 Mcs Band); individual tuning coils are selected for each band.

The antenna compensation capacitor, adjustable from the front panel, permits the receiver to be resonated for optimum performance with the particular antenna in use.

### CONVERTER STAGE

A high degree of oscillator stability is attained by the use of a separate mixer (6BE6) V2, and an independent oscillator (6C4) V9.

The output signal from the RF amplifier V1 is heterodyned with the output of the local high frequency oscillator V9 and electronically combined within the mixer tube V2. On the .54 to 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 Mcs, and 4.0 to 10.0 Mcs bands the local oscillator is located 455 Kcs above the signal frequency. On the 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs and the 20 meter bandspread positions the local HF oscillator is located at 3035 Kcs above the signal frequency.

When operating on 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs and the 20, 15 and 10 meter band spread positions, the difference frequency of 3035 Kcs is heterodyned with the output of the 2580 Kcs crystal controlled

oscillator and electronically combined in the converter tube V3 (6BE6), to produce 455 Kcs, 2nd IF. When the band Selector switch indicates .54 - 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 - 4.0 Mcs, or 4.0 - 10.0 Mcs, the crystal oscillator section of the converter tube ceases to oscillate, and the converter becomes a regular 455 Kcs IF amplifier.

Low-loss tube sockets, low-loss phenolic insulation, temperature compensating capacitors, and stable coaxial trimmers all contribute to the excellent oscillator's stability. Additional frequency stability is attained by applying a regulated voltage to the oscillator circuit, and by the rugged constructional design of the entire HF oscillator section.

### 455 KCS IF AMPLIFIER

The output of the second conversion stage V3 is fed into two stages of 455 Kcs IF amplification. The interstage coupling network to the first tube contains the well known Hammarlund 455 Kcs Crystal Filter and phasing network.

The Crystal Selectivity switch provides six different bandwidths which enable the operator to successfully receive signals under the most severe conditions of interference due to atmospheric or man made noises. The six position Selectivity switch includes an Off position (highest fidelity) and five progressively increasing selective bandwidths as shown in Figure 5.

Switch positions Off, 1, 2, and 3 are recommended for phone or single sideband reception. Positions 4, and 5 are recommended for reliable CW or code reception. The phasing capacitor C16 may be adjusted to provide additional rejection to very strong, closely spaced, interfering signals.

The output circuit of the first 455 Kcs IF amplifier consists of two IF transformers T9 and T10 which are interconnected by means of a network of resistors, capacitors, and coils comprising the Slot Filter section. This low-impedance network forms a balanced bridge arrangement known as a Bifilar "T" trap. The slot filter inductor L3 and slot tuning capacitor C22 (with capacitors C20, and C21) form a tuned circuit which presents





a very high impedance to signals passing through at the resonant frequency (See Figure 7). Resistive balance is controlled by the Slot Depth Potentiometer R21.

#### DETECTOR AND NOISE LIMITER

One section of the 6AL5 tube, V6, is used for the second detector and AVC system. This system produces a minimum of distortion.

The other half of V6 operates as a series, self-adjusting noise limiter. It will reduce automobile ignition and other types of impulse noise to a minimum. Intelligibility is not affected by the noise limiter, although it may be switched off if desired.

#### AVC SYSTEM

Automatic Volume Control minimizes fading and signal strength variations by controlling the gain of the RF stage V1 and IF stage V4. As a result, a comfortable and constant level of audio is maintained.

#### AUDIO AMPLIFIER

The first audio stage is a resistance coupled voltage amplifier employing one section of the 12AX7 (V7A). The audio output stage is a 6AQ5 beam power amplifier (V8) providing an undistorted output level of at least one watt.

A feature of the audio system is the variable negative feedback employed (See Auto-Response Curve, Figure 8). Maximum feedback is provided at low settings of the AUDIO GAIN control for the fine quality reception of local broadcast and strong short wave stations. As the AUDIO GAIN control is increased, the feedback decreases, so that on reception of weak signals additional selectivity is provided by the audio section. This results in an increased signal-to-noise ratio. A further advantage is the critical damping of the speaker for elimination of speaker "hangover". This upgrades the reception of speech and music and decreases the noise output of the receiver. Another advantage is the reduction of distortion at lower settings of the AUDIO GAIN control.

#### "S" METER (CARRIER LEVEL)

The "S", or Tuning, Meter is provided to assist in tuning and to give an indication of

relative signal strength. Because the meter readings are proportional to AVC voltage, it is operative only in the Receive Position with AVC "ON".

The meter, which is calibrated to 40 db over S-9, is factory adjusted so that a signal input of approximately 50 microvolts gives a reading of S-9. Each "S" unit indicates a 6 db increase, equivalent to doubling signal strength. Should meter readjustment be necessary:

1. With receiver off, mechanically adjust meter pointer to zero with the aid of a small screw-driver.
2. Turn power on, set function switch to REC., and Sensitivity control to MAX.
3. Allow the receiver to warm up for at least 15 minutes.
4. With AVC ON, and the Antenna Terminals shorted, turn Zero Adjust potentiometer R24 until meter pointer indicates "0".

#### BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR

The Beat Frequency Oscillator control L8 varies the tuning of the 455 Kcs BFO (1/2 of 12AX7-V7B) over a range from zero beat to plus or minus 2 Kcs. The BFO is connected in an ultra stable modified Colpitts Oscillator Circuit. The high C to L ratio tuned circuit with the addition of the temperature compensating capacitor C56 substantially contribute to the outstanding performance of this section of the receiver.

#### CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

A 6BZ6 vacuum tube, a hermetically sealed quality quartz crystal unit, and associated components form a highly stable 100 Kcs crystal-controlled oscillator to provide calibrating markers at 100 Kcs intervals throughout the range of the receiver. A ceramic trimmer capacitor located on the calibrator assembly is provided for accurately adjusting the oscillator frequency to zero beat with any primary frequency standard such as "WWV".





## SERVICE AND ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

### NOTE

Before servicing this receiver, disconnect the unit from the power source and remove all lead wires attached to the terminal connections located at the rear of the chassis apron. Carefully turn the receiver on its front panel and rest the unit on top of smooth clean surface (preferably a soft cloth). Remove the three No. 10 Hexagon head machine screws which fasten the chassis to the cabinet at the rear skirt. Remove the knob from the

clock adjustment shaft if the receiver is equipped with a clock assembly. Lift the cabinet straight up and off the chassis. To re-assemble reverse this procedure.

### RF AND IF ALIGNMENT

Two non-metallic alignment tools are required for the complete alignment:

General Cement Co. No. 5097 or equal

General Cement Co. No. 8282 or equal

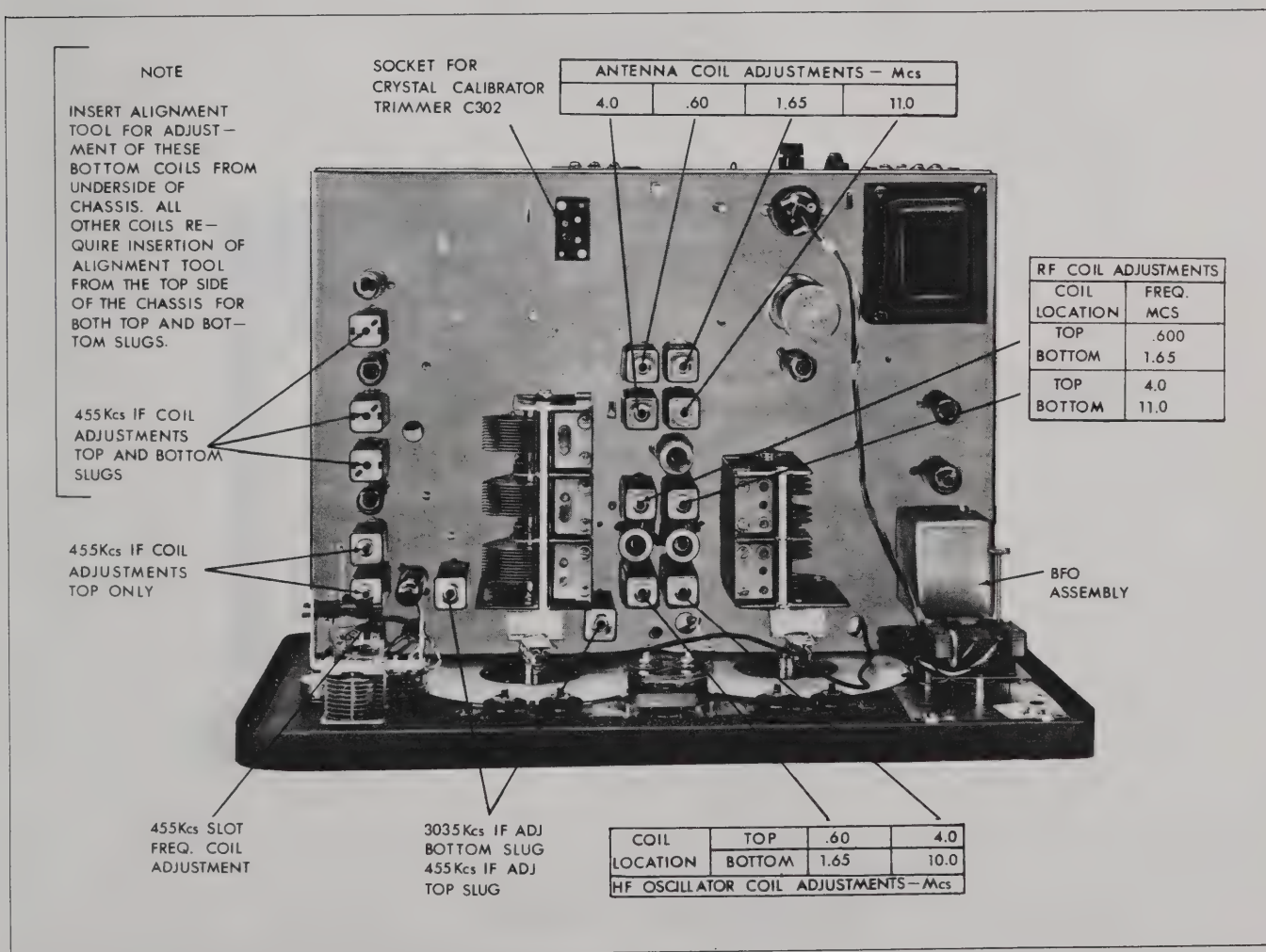


Figure 9. Top View of Chassis





Unless otherwise specified, the front panel controls shall be positioned as follows for the complete alignment of the receiver:

Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal Switch	Receive
Selectivity Switch	Off
Crystal Phasing	Triangular Marker (Mid-position)
Slot Frequency	Clockwise
Slot Depth	Clockwise
Main Tuning Control	4.0 Mcs
Band Spread Control	Extreme Clockwise Marking
Tuning Range Switch	1.6 - 4.0 Mcs

Antenna Trimmer	Mid-position
AVC ON-OFF Switch	OFF
Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
RF (Sensitivity) Control	Adjust to prevent overloading
AF (Gain) Control	Minimum Gain
Timer Switch	On (AC Models only)
Beat Frequency Oscillator Control	Triangular Marker (Mid-position)

#### NOTE

The receiver should be warmed up for a period of at least 1/2 hour before proceeding with the complete alignment.

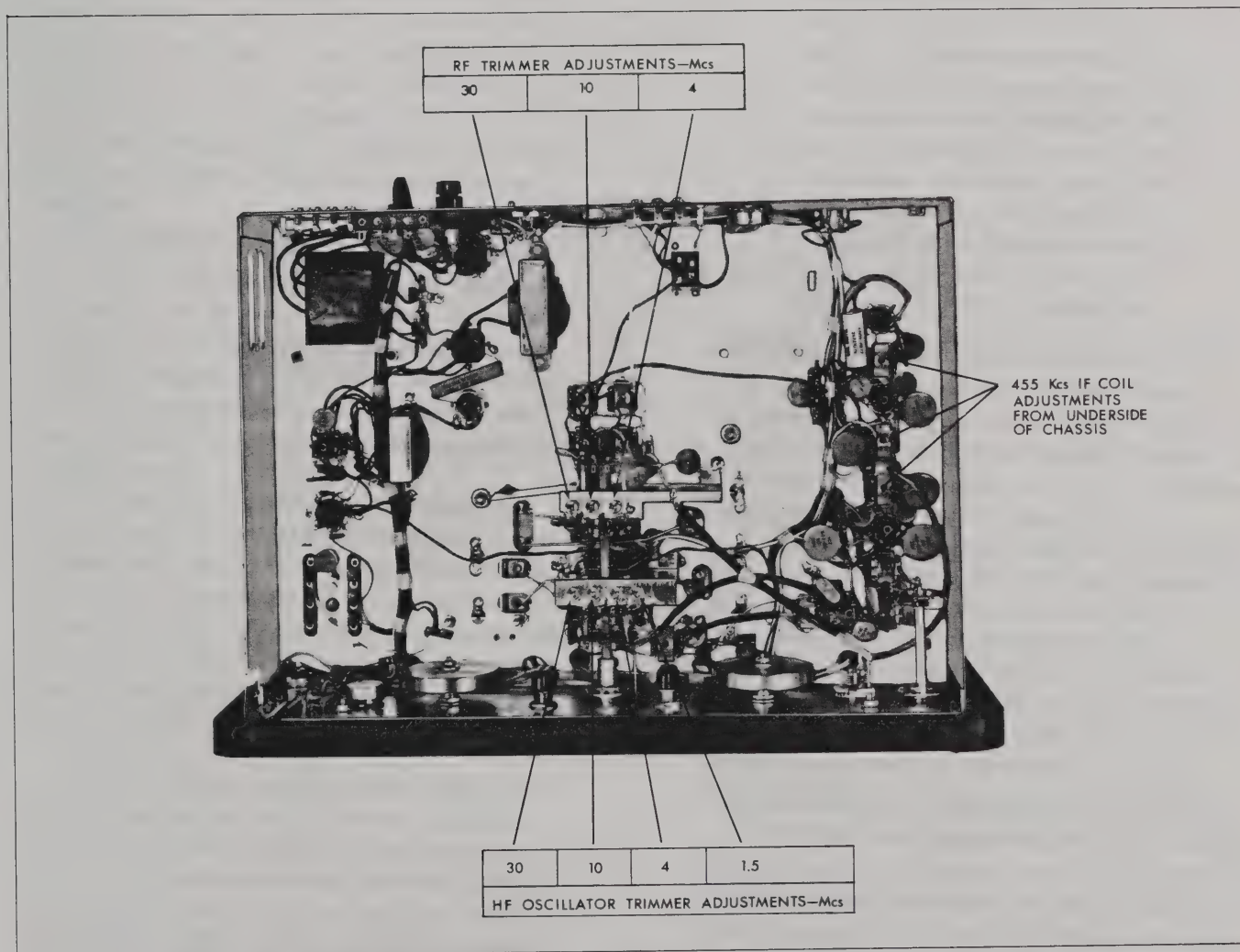
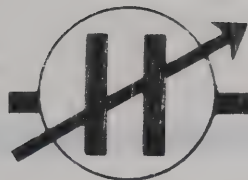


Figure 10. Bottom View of Chassis





## IF ALIGNMENT

A high degree of stability has been designed into the receiver making re-alignment unnecessary unless electrical parts are replaced which would affect the tuning of the IF circuits; such as IF transformers, or 455 Kcs crystal.

If for any reason, the 455 Kcs IF system performs unsatisfactorily, it is strongly recommended that a standard tone modulated AM signal generator be used for thoroughly checking the performance of this receiver before proceeding with the alignment.

The IF alignment of the receiver can be accomplished by the sweep generator method and the AM single frequency method. The sweep generator method is the preferred method for re-alignment of the HQ-145A Communications Receiver because of the greater precision to which the IF coils can be adjusted. However, in view of the fact that there are a very limited number of 455 Kcs Sweep Generators available as test equipment, the alternate single frequency alignment method is also described.

### SWEEP GENERATOR METHOD (PREFERRED)

The IF alignment of the receiver requires the use of a 455 Kcs sweep generator, an oscilloscope, and a phasing network for proper synchronization. Alignment should not be attempted unless suitable equipment is on hand and considerable experience in sweep alignment techniques has been acquired.

In practically all of the cases requiring re-alignment an over-all touch-up operation will be required. This is accomplished by connecting the sweep generator cable to the grid of the first mixer (pin 7-V2), and connecting the oscilloscope input cable across the volume control. Connect a large ceramic disc type of capacitor (.01 mfd) in series with the cable inner conductor (dc blocking capacitor).

Apply a small amount of sweep signal to the receiver and adjust the oscilloscope for a relatively large amount of gain and satisfactory picture size. Check the phasing control knob position to indicate the triangular indice and turn crystal knob to position "4". Adjust phasing network so that forward and return traces of the sweep co-incide.

Peak align 455 Kcs windings for maximum amplitude (T5 and T6 top cores, T7, T9, T10, T11) and omit T8. Then turn crystal selectivity knob to position "1", and adjust T8 so that a tall selectivity curve with a slightly flattened peak is obtained. At the proper adjustment the abrupt change (spike) in the smooth selectivity curve will be located very close to the baseline of the trace, and the amplitude of the trace on positions "OFF" and "1" will be practically identical.

Re-adjust all 455 Kcs IF coils again (except T8) so that symmetry and phasing co-incide on positions "OFF, 1, 2, 3, and 4".

### NOTE

The sweep generator frequency must be adjusted to obtain exact co-incidence of the forward and return trace. If complete co-incidence is not obtained, alternately make slight adjustments of the phasing control and sweep generator frequency until the images co-incide. After these steps have determined the exact frequency of the 455 Kcs crystal, the center frequency of the sweep generator should be re-adjusted.

### SINGLE FREQUENCY METHOD (ALTERNATE)

Connect the output cable of the 455 Kcs unmodulated signal generator to the grid (pin 7) of the first mixer V2 and the chassis. Connect a dc vacuum tube voltmeter between the diode plate pin 1 (V6) 6AL5 socket and chassis.

Adjust the Front Panel Controls as specified above, and adjust the Signal Generator frequency for maximum output with crystal selectivity set to position "4". Turn to position "1" and peak align all 455 Kcs IF transformer windings (T5 and T6 top cores, T7, T8, T9, T10 and T11). Repeat procedure on crystal positions 1 and 4 to insure accurate coil adjustments.

### BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT

With the same equipment and set-up as used in the preceding paragraph, turn crystal selectivity to position 5 and adjust the signal generator frequency for maximum reading. Turn signal generator modulation on, turn crystal selectivity off, and turn Send-Receive Switch to CW/SSB.





Loosen stop collar set screws on CW Pitch shaft (located directly behind the Front Panel). Turn CW Pitch knob for an audible zero beat on the loudspeaker. Tighten set screws so that the longer set screw is located in the mid-position with respect to the stop lug. Loosen the CW Pitch knob set screws and adjust knob indication so that it points vertically up on zero beat (mid-position).

### 3035 Kcs IF ALIGNMENT

After 455 Kcs IF Alignment using either system, peak align the bottom cores of T5 and T6 by feeding in a 3035 Kcs signal in the same manner described in previous paragraph, and make certain that the Band Selector switch indicates 10-30 Mcs Range.

### RF ALIGNMENT

1. The slugs and trimmers have been factory adjusted and should require a minimum amount of adjustment during re-alignment.
2. All Antenna, RF, and Oscillator coil adjustments are made from the top side of the chassis at the specified frequencies as shown in figure 9.  
All trimmer adjustments are made at the specified frequencies as shown in figure 10.
3. Connect the unmodulated, signal generator output cable to the antenna and ground terminals of the receiver, with the Terminal A adjacent to the G terminal jumped together (See figure 4). Insert in series with the inner conductor of the output cable, a 100 ohm dummy antenna resistor.
4. Set the controls the same as for IF alignment as described above.  
Adjust the Sensitivity Control as required to prevent overloading and also to obtain sufficient signal reading on the VTVM connected to pin 1 of V6 (6AL5).
5. The Oscillator Circuit is first adjusted to

indicate proper dial calibration at the specified frequencies on each band, then the RF and finally the Antenna Circuits. A certain amount of interaction will occur between the Oscillator and RF adjustments, particularly on the higher frequency bands. Final adjustment should be accomplished by combined or alternate adjustment of the oscillator and RF for maximum amplitude and accurate dial calibration.

### NOTE

The trimmer adjustments should always be the final adjustment for each band.

There is no trimmer adjustment on the .54 to 1.6 Mcs band.

6. Note that the HF oscillator frequency in the HQ-145A is always located above the signal frequency by 455 Kcs for signals located below 10 Mcs., and by 3035 Kcs for signals located above 10 Mcs. It is necessary to make certain the oscillator frequency is always adjusted so that it is above the incoming signal frequency.
7. During RF alignment the Antenna Tuning Capacitor C3 must be placed in the mid-position of its range on all bands except the broadcast band.  
On the broadcast band (.54 to 1.60 Mcs), the antenna tuning capacitor (C3) is adjusted to approximately 45 degrees from its maximum capacity position when the Main Dial indicates 600 Kcs. With this setting the Antenna Coil (T1) and top slug of the RF Coil (L4) are peak aligned. When the Main Dial indicates 1500 Kcs the Antenna tuning capacitor (C3) should be checked for a double peak. While tuning across the band, the capacitor setting required for maximum signal pick-up will progressively change from maximum to minimum as the frequency of received signal increases.





## POSSIBLE RECEIVER DIFFICULTY

1. If upon turning the power "ON" the dial scales are not illuminated, check for a blown fuse.

On the HQ-145AC models when turning the power "ON" the dial scales are not illuminated and after two minutes of waiting the receiver fails to operate, the clock timer is not making contact. Manipulate the clock timer knob to indicate the "ON" position with the AC power switch, (Audio Gain Knob) "ON". The clock timer switch should always point to the "ON" position unless the automatic timer is utilized.

2. Excessive Hum usually is due to a defective 12AX7 tube (V7). This tube type may test good in a tube testing device but may be unusable because of higher than average heater-to-cathode leakage within the tube.

3. Poor Noise Limiter action is usually due to a poor or defective 6AL5 tube (V6). Remember that the use of the noise limiter will always result in some signal distortion for effective noise limiting action. When listening to strong

broadcast stations or strong local signals, the noise limiter switch should be in the OFF position unless slight distortion is preferable to excessive pulse type of noise, such as ignition interference.

4. Erratic or Poor "S" Meter performance is usually due to the two 6BA6 (V4 and V5) vacuum tubes. Merely interchanging these tubes may provide sufficient improvement. Replacing one or both of these tubes may be advisable before suspecting other troubles.

The majority of all receiver troubles have been found to be due to one or more defective tubes. Rough handling in shipment is largely responsible for the poor performance of the receiver.

Please, therefore, be sure to follow the above suggestions and have all vacuum tubes tested before writing to the Hammarlund Mfg. Co.

## MAINTENANCE

The HQ-145A is designed to give years of trouble-free service. Tube failure is the most common source of trouble. The second most common cause of difficulty is component failure among small resistors and fixed capacitors.

The following charts give voltages and resistances between the tube socket terminals and chassis. Voltages indicated are those measured with a vacuum tube voltmeter; resistances with a vacuum tube ohmmeter. Slight variations in the order of 10 percent from indicated values should be disregarded.

With the aid of the chart and schematic diagram, components can usually be located. The parts listing in the back pages of this manual gives component values and Hammarlund part numbers.

Standard items may be purchased locally, non-standard components are available on order from the factory.

A sensitive communications receiver should be entrusted only to a qualified technician. Should difficulty be experienced, please write Customer Service, Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, for advice or to arrange for factory service.



TABLE 1. TUBE SOCKET VOLTAGES

Controls adjusted to the following positions unless otherwise specified:

Band - 10-30 Mcs

AVC ON-OFF Switch - OFF

Noise limiter - OFF

Function Switch - Receive

RF Gain - Max.

AF Gain - Max.

Antenna - Disconnect

Crystal Selectivity - OFF

AC line Volts - 117 V. AC

TUBE SOCKET		SOCKET PIN NUMBER								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V1	RF Tube 6BZ6	.3	1.60	0	6.3AC	270	105	0	--	--
V2	1st Mixer 6BE6	-2.45 to -12.0	2.3	0	6.3AC	270	80	0	--	--
V3	2nd Mixer 6BE6	3.2	0	0	6.3AC	265	74	-.92	--	--
V4	IF Ampl. 6BA6	.42	0	0	6.3AC	250	100	2.20	--	--
V5	IF Ampl. 6BA6	0	0	0	6.3AC	250	100	2.80	--	--
V6	DET. -NL 6AL5	-.42	-.70	0	6.3AC	0	0	-.43	--	--
V7	Audio-BFO 12AX7	100	0	.72	6.3AC	6.3AC	-1.25	-.77	0	0
V8	PWR. Ampl. 6AQ5	0	16	0	6.3AC	275	270	0	--	--
V9	HF Osc. 6C4	100	--	6.3AC	0	--	-4.4 to -29	0	--	--
V10	Volt. Reg. OB2	105	--	--	--	105	--	0	--	--



TABLE 2. TUBE SOCKET RESISTANCE  
CONDITIONS SAME AS IN THE TABLE 1. - TUBE SOCKET VOLTAGE

PIN SOCKET	SOCKET PIN NUMBER								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V1 RF Tube 6BZ6	1 megohm	180	0	--	40K	40K	0	--	--
V2 1st Mixer 6BE6	47K	470	0	--	40K	50K	0	--	--
V3 2nd Mixer 6BE6	33K	1 ohm	0	--	40K	45K	100K	--	--
V4 IF Ampl. 6BA6	1 megohm	0	0	--	40K	45K	180	--	--
V5 IF Ampl. 6BA6	10	0	0	--	40K	45K	300	--	--
V6 DET. -NL 6AL5	100K	200K	0	--	0	0	100K	--	--
V7 Audio - BFO 12AX7	600K	1 megohm	2.2K	--	--	INF	47K	0	0
V8 PWR. Ampl. 6AQ5	500K	430	0	--	40K	35K	500K	--	--
V9 HF Osc. 6C4	40K	--	--	0	--	68K	0	--	--
V10 Volt. Reg. 0B2	40K	--	--	--	40K	--	0	--	--







# PARTS LIST HQ-145A

SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
CAPACITORS		
C1, A-C	Variable, Main Tuning	9441-60-40006
C2, C-F	Variable, Bandsread	9441-60-40007
C3	Variable, Antenna Compensator	9434-45-40024
C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C14, C15, C18, C19, C27, C28, C29, C32, C33, C39, C55, C67, C68, C69, C71	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .01 mf, + 80 -20% 600V	1509-01-01011
C10	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 2.0 pf $\pm$ .5 pf, 500V	1519-01-00024
C12	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 560 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1519-01-03004
C13	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 10 pf, 500V	1519-01-00006
C16	Variable, Crystal Filter	9411-77-60002
C17, C34, C52, C53, C74	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 100 pf, $\pm$ 10%, 500V	1519-01-00001
C20	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 1200 pf, 500V	1519-01-03003
C21	Fixed, Molded Mylar, .033 pf, 200V	1528-01-00001
C22	Variable, Slot Tuning	1509-01-01014
C23, C24	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .01 mf, $\pm$ 10%, 1000V	1501-01-00020
C25, C26, C66, C75	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .04 mf, + 80 -20%, 600V	1509-01-01005
C30	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .005 mf, G. M. V., 1000V	1509-01-01003
C35, C36, C37	Trimmer, Mica 1.5-20pf	1521-01-00003
C38	Fixed, Disc NPO 6.8 pf, 1000V	1509-01-00022
C41	Fixed, Temp. Comp., 2.7 pf, 1000V	1509-01-00001
C42	Fixed, Disc, N-750, 6.8 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 1000V	1509-02-00010
C43	Fixed, Dur-Mica, 1170 pf, 500V	1519-02-03007
C44	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-20, 3000 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 300V	1519-02-05003
C45	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-20, 1300 pf, $\pm$ 2%, 300V	1519-02-05002
C46	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 430 pf, $\pm$ 1%, 300V	1519-02-00029
C47, C49, C50, C51	Trimmer, Variable Rotary	1527-01-00001
C48	Fixed, Disc, N3300, 2.7 pf, $\pm$ .25 pf, 500V	1509-02-02004
C54	Fixed, Temp. Comp., N1400, 1.5 pf, $\pm$ .25 pf, 500V	1509-01-02002
C56	Fixed, Temp. Comp., N750, 130 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1509-01-03001
C57	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-19, 1200 pf, 500V	1519-01-03006
C58, C59	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-30, 4300 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1519-01-06001
C60	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 1.0 pf, 500V	1519-01-00023
C61	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-19, 510 pf, 500V	1519-01-03002
C62, A, B, C	Fixed, Electrolytic, 40/60/25 mf, 450/450/50V	1517-01-00001
C63, C64	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .01 mf, 1400V	1509-01-01015
C65	Fixed, Dur-Mica DM-15, 8.0 pf $\pm$ .5 pf, 300V	1519-02-00021
C70	Fixed, Mylar, .22 mf $\pm$ 10%, 400V	1528-02-02001
C72	Fixed, Dur-Mica DM-15, 4 pf $\pm$ .5 pf, 500V	1519-02-00025
C73	Fixed, Dur-Mica DM-15, 100 pf $\pm$ 10%, 500V	1519-01-00001
RESISTORS		
R2	180 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00323
R3, R49	22 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00312
R4	470 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00328
R5, R38, R39	47K ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00352
R6	6.2K ohms $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00466
R7, R10, R11, R19, R25, R26, R29, R34, R44	2.2K ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00336
R8	33K $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00350
R9	4.3K $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00462
R12	300 ohms $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00434
R13, R31	100 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00320
R14	33 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00314
R15	470 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00364
R16	180 ohms $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00429
R17	1.5K $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00451
R18	Variable, 10K, (Sensitivity)	4735-02-00003





SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
RESISTORS (CONT.)		
R20	120 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-02-00425
R21	Variable, 200 ohms, (Slot Depth)	4735-01-00201
R22	68 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-02-00419
R23	39 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-02-00413
R24	Variable, 300 ohms, (Meter Zero Adj.)	4735-01-00400
R27	Variable, 1.0 megohm (Audio Gain) Includes Power Switch (S6)	4735-02-08000
R28	47 ohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00316
R30	430 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1 W.	4704-02-00738
R33	47K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00352
R35	10 ohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00308
R37	1K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00332
R40	100K $\pm 10\%$ , 1 W.	4704-01-00656
R41	4K $\pm 10\%$ , 10 W.	4714-01-01002
R42, R50, R51	100K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00356
R45	68K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00354
R46	22 ohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1 W.	4704-01-00612
R47	1 megohm $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00368
R48	2.2 megohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00372
COILS		
L1	RF Choke, 38 microrhenries	1804-01-00001
L2	Bifilar	1804-01-00162
L3	Slot Filter	1803-01-00106
L4	RF Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 mcs	1809-01-00005
L5	RF Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 mcs, 10.0 to 30.0 mcs.	1811-01-00011
L6	Osc. Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 mcs	1809-01-00006
L7	Osc. Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 mcs, 10.0 to 30.0 mcs	1811-01-00012
L8	BFO Coil Assembly	9001-03-00016
L9	Filter Choke	5627-01-00003
TRANSFORMERS		
T1	Antenna Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 mcs	1809-01-00004
T2	Antenna Coil Assembly, 1.6 to 4.0 mcs	1809-01-00010
T3	Antenna Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 mcs	1811-01-00010
T4	Antenna Coil Assembly, 10.0 to 30.0 mcs	1812-01-00012
T5, T6	IF Transformer, composite, 3035 and 455Kc	1814-01-00001
T7, T8	IF Transformer, Crystal Filter	1816-02-00001
T9, T10	IF Transformer	1811-01-00020
T11	IF Transformer	1811-01-00018
T12	Audio Output Transformer	5618-01-00003
T13	Power Transformer, 230/115V Primary	5603-02-00011
SWITCHES		
S1, A, B, C	Switch, Wafer, Ant., RF, Osc.	5105-01-00007
S1, D	Switch, Wafer, Osc. 2nd Mixer	5105-02-00017
S2	Switch, Selectivity	9001-03-00015
S3, S4	Switch, SPST (AVC ON-OFF or Noise Limiter)	5101-01-00001
S5	Switch, Send Receive-CW/SSB-Cal.	5106-02-00009
S6	Switch, Power ON-OFF	Included in R27
TUBES AND DIODES		
V1	Electron, 6BZ6	5721-01-00002
V2, V3	Electron, 6BE6	5712-01-00001
V4 V5	Electron, 6BA6	5721-01-00001
V6	Electron, 6AL5	5702-01-00001





SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
TUBES AND DIODES (CONT.)		
V7	Electron, 12AX7	5705-01-00003
V8	Electron, 6AQ5	5722-01-00001
V9	Electron, 6C4	5704-01-00001
V10	Electron, OB2	5745-01-00002
CR2, CR3	Rectifier, Silicon CER72C	4807-01-00001
SPECIAL ASSEMBLIES		
M1	Crystal Panel, Clock Window	2411-01-00005
Y1	Meter "S" (Carrier Level)	2903-01-00002
Y2	Quartz Crystal, 2580 mcs	2304-01-00004
Z1	Quartz Crystal, 455Kcs	2303-02-00001
Z2	RC Printed Network (AVC-Noise)	1711-01-00002
	RC Printed Network (Audio)	1711-01-00001
MISCELLANEOUS		
DS1, DS2	Lamp, Pilot, No. 47, 5.3V .15A	3901-01-00001
F1	Fuse, Slow Blow Type 3 AG, 1 Amp. (Used on 115V)	5134-02-00002
F1	Fuse, Slow Blow Type 3 AG, 1/2 Amp. (Used on 230V)	5134-02-00006
J1	Phone Jack	2109-01-00001
J2	System Socket (8 Pin)	2126-01-00002
J3	Connector, Female (Access. Socket)	2102-01-00013
J4	Socket 115/230V (8 Pin)	2126-01-00002
J5	Connector, Female (Cal. Socket)	2102-02-00014
	Knob, (3/4" Dia.)	2430-01-00003
	Knob, (1" Dia.)	2430-01-00011
	Knob, (1" Dia.) (White Line)	2430-01-00010
	Knob, Bar	2430-01-00050
	Knob, (2" Dia.)	2430-01-00030
	Knob, (Pointer Type)	2430-01-00040
	Window	2411-02-00003
	Spring, BFO Tension	2537-01-00007
	Instruction Manual	9001-06-00002
OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES		
	Plug-In Crystal Calibrator Assembly XC-100P	9205-00-00021
	Fixed Frequency Crystal Oscillator	9211-00-00002
	Speaker Assembly in Cabinet, matched to the HQ-145A Series Receivers	9210-00-00011
	Telechron Clock Assembly (115V/60 cps)	9207-01-00001
	Telechron Clock Assembly (230V/60 cps)	9207-01-00002
	Telechron Clock Assembly (230V/50 cps)	9207-01-00003
	Coordination Cable Assembly (For use with various transmitters)	9206-00-00060







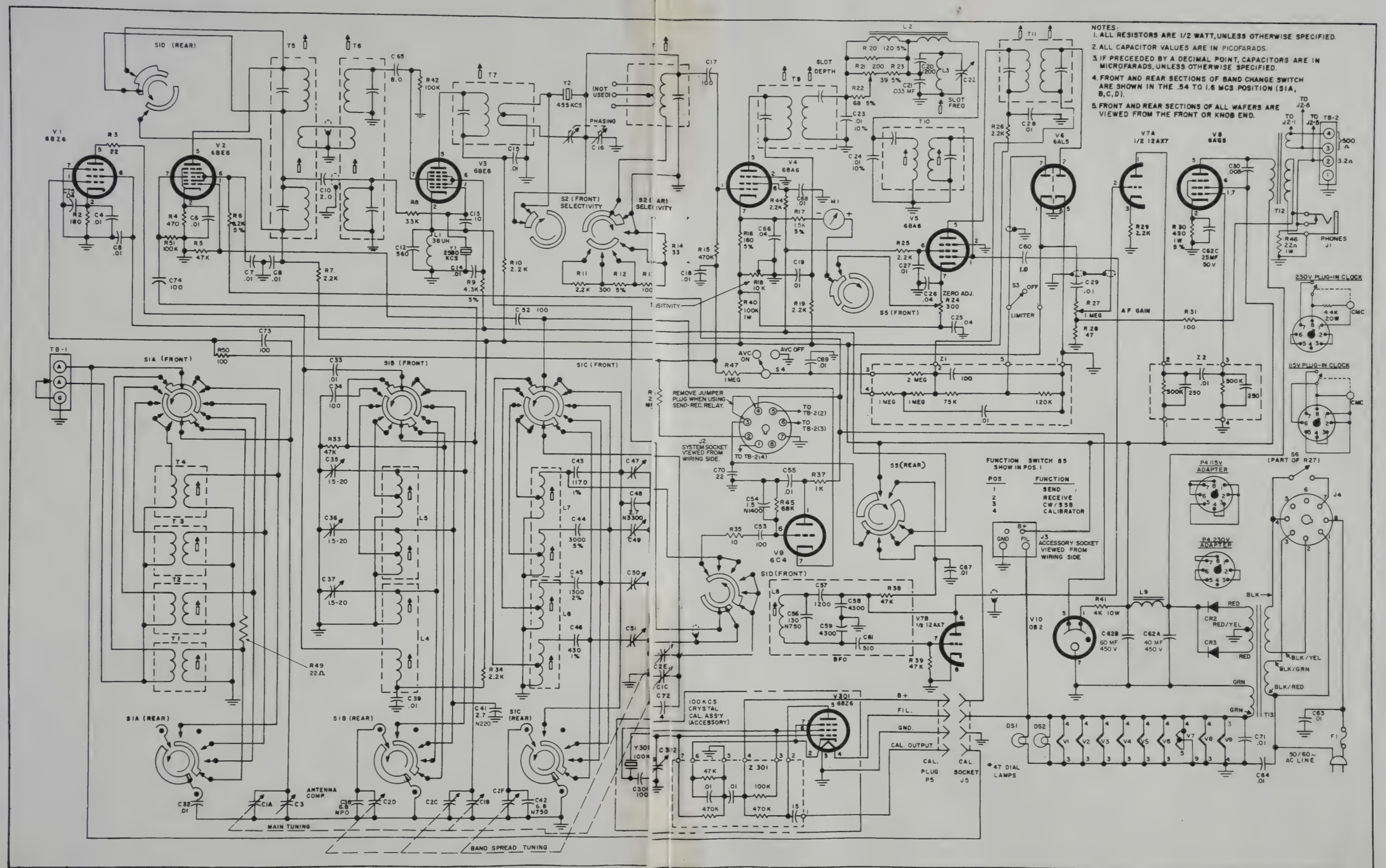


Figure 11. Schematic Diagram, HQ-145A Series Communications Receivers





HQ-145A  
SERIES  
COMMUNICATIONS  
RECEIVER

TECHNICAL  
DESCRIPTION  
AND  
OPERATING  
INSTRUCTIONS



# HAMMARLUND

Hammarlund Manufacturing Company  
A Gianni Scientific Co.  
73-88 HAMMARLUND DRIVE  
MARS HILL, NORTH CAROLINA



# **THE HQ-145A SERIES OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS**

**INSTRUCTION AND SERVICE INFORMATION**



**In order to receive the full unconditional 90-day warranty against defective material and workmanship in this receiver, the warranty card must be filled out and mailed within two weeks of purchase.**

**Please refer to serial number of warranty in correspondence.**

**THE HAMMARLUND MANUFACTURING CO.**  
**73-88 HAMMARLUND DRIVE : : MARS HILL, NORTH CAROLINA**



Figure 1. The HQ-145A Communications Receiver

#### TUBE COMPLEMENT

SYMBOL	TYPE	TUBE	FUNCTION
V1	6BZ6	Pentode	RF Amplifier
V2	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	1st Mixer
V3	6BE6	Pentagrid Converter	Converter or 455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V4	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V5	6BA6	Pentode	455 Kcs IF Amplifier
V6	6AL5	Double Diode	Detector, Noise Limiter
V7	12AX7	Double Triode	455 Kcs BFO, Audio Amplifier
V8	6AQ5	Pentode	Audio Power Output
V9	6C4	Triode	High Frequency Oscillator
V10	OB2	Gas Filled Diode	Voltage Regulator

#### DIODE COMPLEMENT

SYMBOL	TYPE	DIODE	FUNCTION
CR2	CER72C	Silicon	Rectifier
CR3	CER72C	Silicon	Rectifier



The Hammarlund HQ-145A series multi-purpose continuous coverage communications receiver incorporates many new circuit innovations in addition to the well known Hammarlund crystal filter and series noise limiter circuits. It will provide years of top performance with a minimum of maintenance.

The HQ-145A series receivers has a self-contained power supply and a universal transformer capable of operation from a 117 volt 60 Cp/s or 220/230 volt 50/60 Cp/s source, provided the proper adapter plug (P4) is installed. It is a superheterodyne receiver containing ten tubes and two silicon diodes which provides continuous coverage from a 540 Kc/s to 30 Mc/s. Dual IF conversion is employed on the 10 to 30 Mc/s range including the 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur bands. The HQ-145AC incorporates a telechron automatic clock timer in its design. The HQ-145AX provides an 11 position fixed frequency crystal oscillator which may be factory installed or when ordered as a field installation kit is furnished with complete installation instructions. This crystal oscillator is designed to be installed in the panel space provided for the 24 hour clock timer.

Electrical bandspread tuning is provided with direct calibration every 10 Kcs on the 80, 40, and 20 meter bands; every 20 Kcs on the 15 meter band and every 50 Kcs on the 10 meter band. In addition an arbitrary bandspread logging scale is provided for use throughout the tuning range of the receiver.

The 100 Kcs crystal calibrator (optional accessory) provides marker signals at every 100 Kcs on all bands for checking dial calibration accuracy. A tuned RF stage with the addition of an antenna trimmer assures maximum sensitivity and a high signal to noise ratio for outstanding reception of weak and distant signals. A manual sensitivity (RF gain) control prevents the receiver from overloading on strong signals.

The well known Hammerlund crystal filter provides optimum selectivity for high rejection of closely spaced interfering signals.

The HQ-145A series of receivers are equipped with an unusually stable beat frequency oscillator which provides the operator of the receiver with a range of audio tones for excellent reception of code (CW) signals, as well as (SSB) single side band signals.

One special feature of the HQ-145A series is a razor sharp adjustable slot filter to elimin-

ate co-channel interference. A single knob controls the position of the "hole" in the IF pass-band and provides up to 40 db attenuation of the unwanted signals over a range of 10 Kcs. In addition, the slot depth control may be used to obtain an additional 20 db rejection at any single frequency.

Accurate reports of signal strength on AM reception are obtained with the aid of the "S" meter for that "on the nose" tuning. A send-receive switch is provided to silence the receiver while transmitting.

The receiver possesses the Auto Response feature which automatically narrows and widens the frequency range of the audio output, according to the gain required. This feature permits higher fidelity reception on stronger signals, while providing the sharp cut-off required in receiving communications under adverse conditions. A second advantage of the Hammarlund Auto-Response is the rapid damping of the audio power in the speaker voice coil which greatly minimizes undesirable speaker "hangover". The receiver may be used with either speaker or headphones. A-C hum is made inaudible by means of adequate power supply filtering.

An accessory socket plus a systems socket is permanently installed on the rear panel. The accessory socket may be used to power most 6 and 2 meter converters. The systems socket will be found convenient when the HQ-145A series of receiver is employed in conjunction with a transmitter since all of the necessary VOX anti-trip and/or relay connections are available from this socket. This also provides a rapid disconnect without the need of tools once the installation has been completed properly.

The 3.2 ohms and 500 ohms output terminations on the rear panel are provided for voice coil or line operation. The 500 ohm line termination will be found very advantageous for phone patch and improved anti-trip operation of most VOX circuits.

Large comfortable controls in logical groupings are provided for the greatest of operating ease. The new futuristic front panel is clearly marked to permit full attention to the operation at hand.

The HQ-145A series receivers were designed with you in mind. You will have many hours of pleasure in operating this truly fine communications instrument.

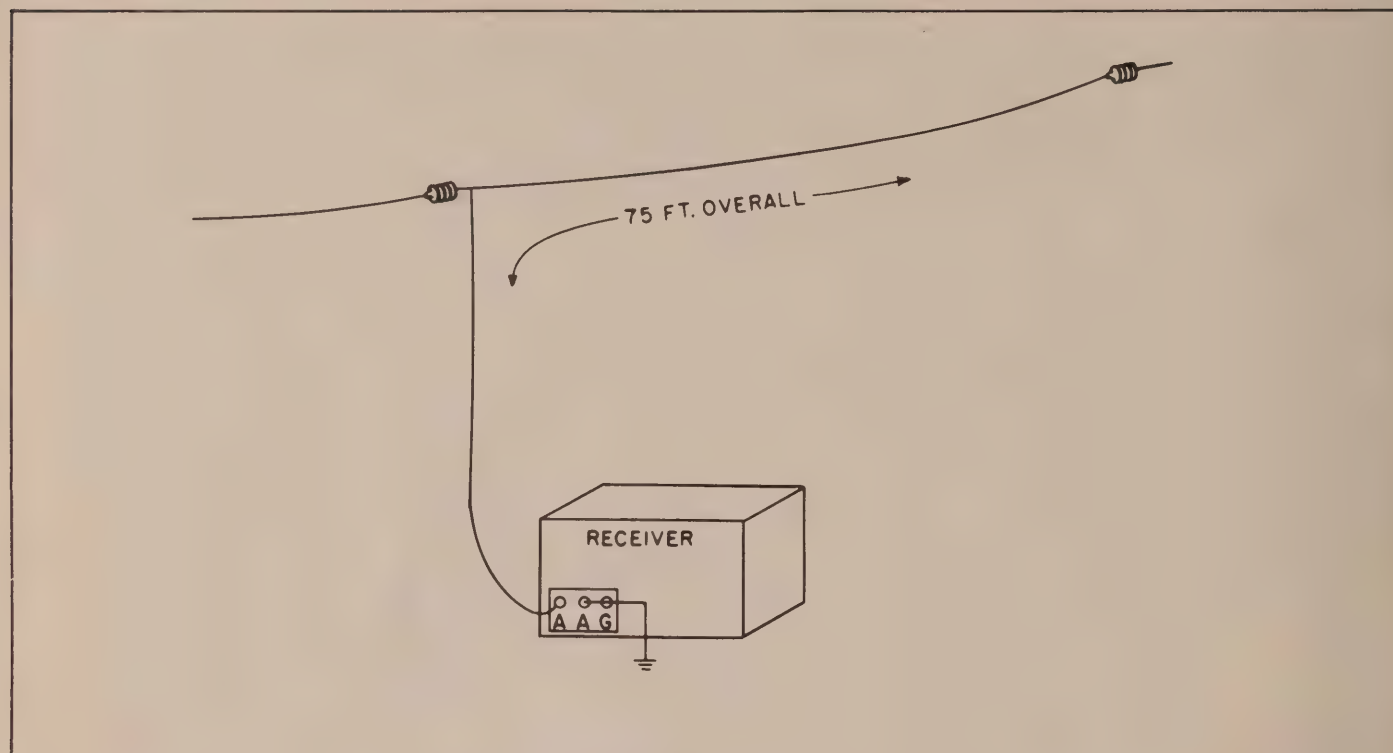


Figure 2. Installation of Single Wire Antenna

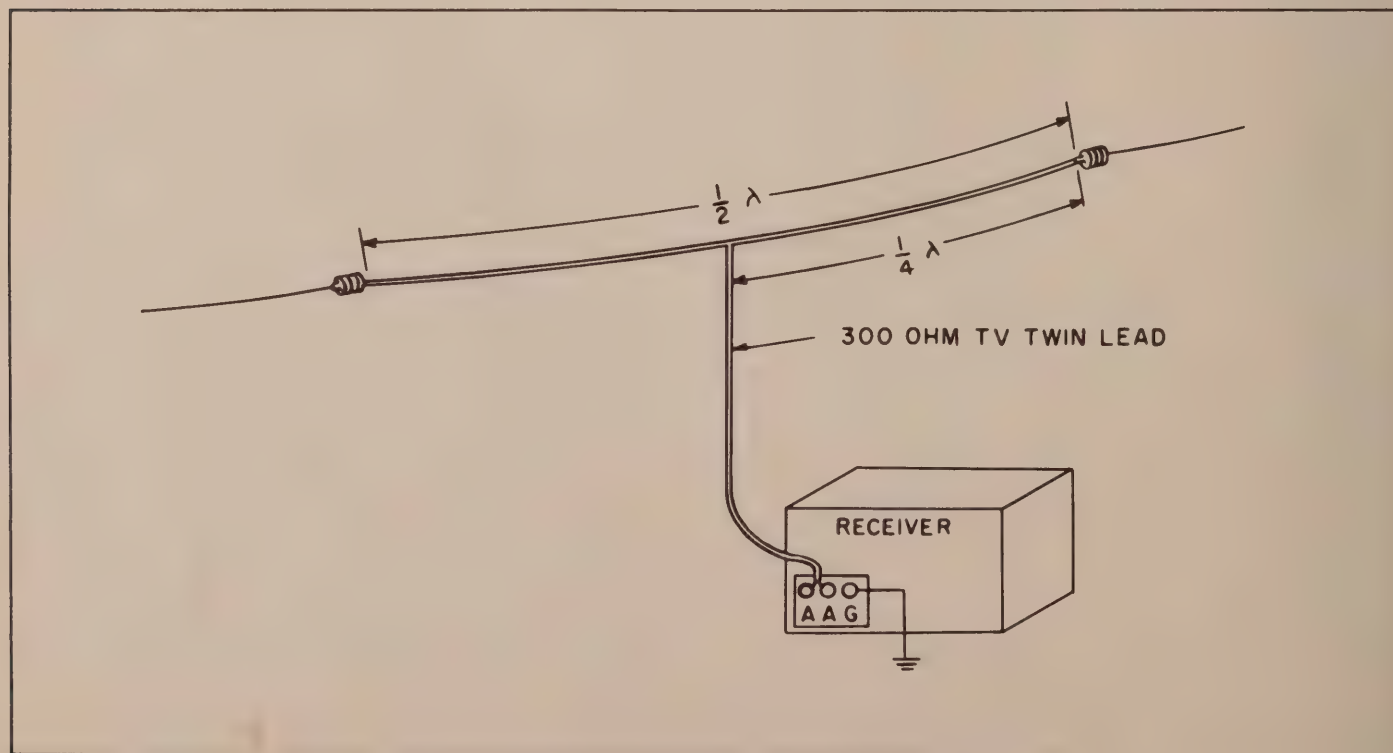


Figure 3. Installation of Folded Dipole Antenna



## INSTALLATION

### UNPACKING

Unpack the receiver carefully. Make sure the tubes, associated tube shields and pilot lamps are in place.

### SPEAKER CONNECTION

Connect a 3.2 ohm permanent magnet speaker (Hammarlund S-200 Speaker) to the two terminals marked GND and 3.2 ohms on the rear of the chassis. (See Figure 4.) For best performance do not place speaker on top of receiver cabinet. If the unit is to be operated remotely over a telephone line connect the line to the 500 ohm terminals. Note that a jack is provided in the lower right corner of the front of the receiver for headphones. The loudspeaker is automatically disconnected when the phone plug is inserted in this jack.

### POWER CONNECTIONS

Before inserting power cord into power outlet, make certain power source is of proper voltage and frequency. (Refer to paragraph two of INTRODUCTION.)

### INSTALLING ANTENNA

The HQ-145A is designed to operate with a single wire or a balanced type antenna. The front panel antenna trimmer control (Figure 5) permits a good match to most antenna systems of 50 to 600 ohms.

For general coverage, single wire antenna of 20 to 50 feet length will provide surprisingly good reception. A long single wire outdoor antenna, such as shown in Figure 2, will generally provide entirely satisfactory performance. This wire may be 50 to 150 feet long.

For best reception, the antenna should be isolated as much as possible from neighboring objects and at right angles to power lines or busy highways so as to minimize possible interference pickup.

Optimum performance on a particular amateur band or other narrow tuning range will be obtained by using a tuned half-wave dipole or folded dipole fed with 300 ohm transmission line or other suitable lead-in, as shown in Figure 3.

To tune the one-half wave length dipole, the following formula for the length of the antenna may be used:

$$\text{Length (feet)} = \frac{468}{\text{Freq. (MCS)}}$$

Each half (1/4 wave length) is half the length found from the above formula.

A good ground, although not always necessary, will generally aid in reception and reduce stray line hum. Reversal of polarity of power cord plug may possibly further reduce line hum in some locations.

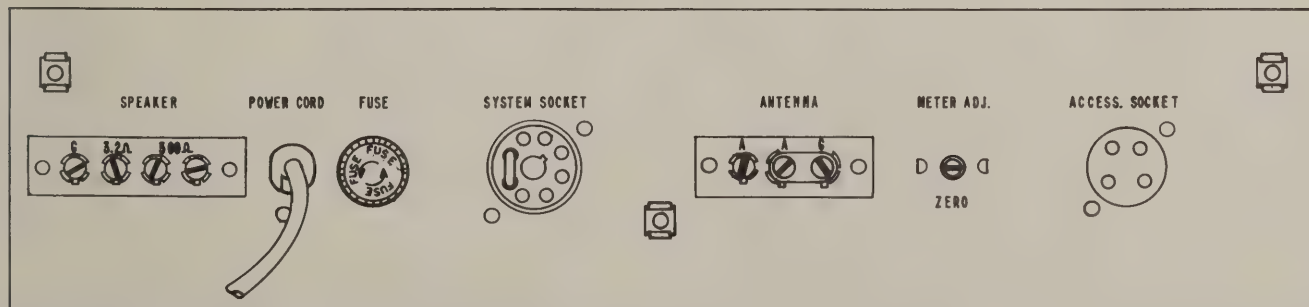


Figure 4. Connection Points at Rear of Chassis

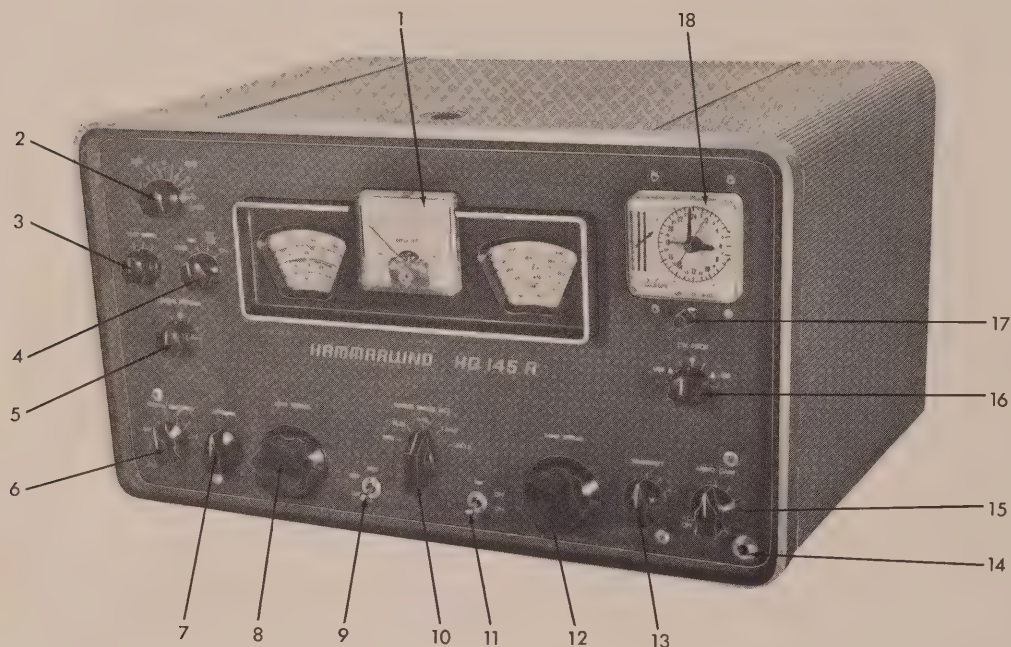


Figure 5. Location of Front Panel Controls

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. "S" Meter Carrier Level                               | 11. Noise Limiter ON-OFF Switch                         |
| 2. Slot Frequency Control                                | 12. Bandspread Tuning Control                           |
| 3. Slot Depth Control                                    | 13. RF Sensitivity Control                              |
| 4. Function Switch (Send-Receive-<br>CW/SSB Calibrator ) | 14. Phone Jack (Output for Headphone<br>Operation)      |
| 5. Crystal Phasing Control                               | 15. Audio Frequency Gain Control                        |
| 6. Bandwidth Selector                                    | 16. Beat Frequency Oscillator<br>Control (CW Pitch)     |
| 7. Antenna Trimmer                                       | 17. Timer Switch (AC Models Only)                       |
| 8. Main Tuning Control                                   | 18. Telechron Automatic Clock<br>Timer (AC Models Only) |
| 9. AVC ON-OFF Switch                                     |   |
| 10. Tuning Range Switch<br>(Band Selector)               |   |



## GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### MAIN TUNING

The Main Tuning dial provides continuous coverage throughout the entire range of the receiver. In order for the Main Dial calibration to be accurate, the bandspread dial scale must be set at the indicated vertical marking which is located at the extreme clockwise end of its dial scale.

### BAND SPREAD TUNING

The Band Spread Dial scale provides expanded dial scale coverage on the 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur bands. To use the Band Spread Dial, set the Main Dial scale to the highest indicated frequency of the amateur band in which operation is desired. The amateur bands are prominently shown on the Main Dial scale by means of the boxed off areas.

### 20 METER BAND SPREAD POSITION

A special 20 Meter Band Spread position is incorporated in the Tuning Range switch to provide the optimum dial scale spread on this band. To obtain the proper dial calibration on the 20 Meter bandspread dial, the Tuning Range switch must indicate 20 BS. The adjustment of the Main Tuning dial for bandspread operation is the same as previously mentioned. (The BS dial calibration is inaccurate on the 15 and 10 Meter bands when the Tuning Range switch indicates 20 BS).

### 100 KCS CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

The 100 Kcs crystal calibrator provides 100 Kcs check points for precise calibration throughout the range covered by the receiver. The 100 Kcs crystal controlled oscillator has been set at the factory with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes.

For dial calibration checking, the Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Calibrate switch is set to CAL position and all other controls should be set as listed under Code or SSB Reception.

### SUGGESTED TUNING PROCEDURE

First set the bandspread dial at the high frequency end of the particular amateur band. Next set the main tuning dial to the high frequency end of the band. If a 100 Kcs crystal calibrator is available, the Main tuning dial should be carefully adjusted, plus or minus the high frequency band edge marker until the 100 Kcs calibrator is heard. Care must be taken that the proper 100 Kcs marker is employed in order to prevent setting the main tuning dial 100 Kcs higher or lower than the band edge. Next rotate the bandspread dial to the 100 Kcs marker nearest to the center of the bandspread tuning range. It will undoubtedly be found that upon doing this, the 100 Kcs marker will be plus or minus of the exact frequency. The bandspread dial is therefore set to the exact 100 Kcs marking, and the main tuning dial is then very carefully adjusted until whatever error existed in the bandspread dial reading has been corrected. Once this condition has been obtained, the main tuning dial should be left alone and all tuning of the amateur bands accomplished with the bandspread tuning dial. Using this procedure of setting the bandspread dial near the center of its tuning range will halve the frequency error that may result when either band edge alignment is employed.

In the event that the 100 Kcs crystal calibrator is not available, a signal of known frequency, such as harmonics from the crystal oscillator in your transmitter, should be set up accurately on the BANDSPREAD tuning dial and the MAIN tuning dial rotated very carefully, plus or minus, from the high frequency band edge marker until the signal of known frequency reads correctly on the bandspread dial. For best accuracy of bandspread dial calibration, the known frequency should preferably be near the center of the bandspread dial tuning range, since, here again, this will result in halving the possible error that may result by setting up the bandspread dial to a known frequency



at or near either of the band edges.

Without a 100 Kcs crystal calibrator or a known frequency, setting up the main tuning dial to the high frequency band edge marker may result in the bandspread tuning dial being off by as much as 100 Kcs or more. If the above procedure is followed, the bandspread tuning dial will usually read to within approximately 15 Kcs or better of the exact frequency.

#### TELECHRON AUTOMATIC TIMER (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

If your receiver is equipped with the built-in Telechron Automatic Clock-Timer, the following instructions should be noted:

Every radio-frequency device is stable only at pre-determined operating temperatures. In order to eliminate waiting for the receiver to warm-up to operating temperature, the Telechron Timer automatically turns on the receiver ahead of anticipated operating time. This is accomplished by setting the hand of the timer (small knob at rear of receiver) to approximately one-half hour before operating time. The front panel

control under Timer is then set to "Auto" position. The function switch is set to REC. The receiver is then automatically turned on at the desired time.

The clock hands are set by the rear knob, "Push in" and turn the knob to set the switch timing hand and "pull out" and turn the knob to set the clock hands. The front switch is set to AUTO and the function switch is set to REC. when it is desired to use the automatic clock switch for pre-warming the receiver before operation or for use as an alarm to turn the receiver on to a pre-tuned station. To use the function switch normally, the clock switch should be left in the ON position.

The clock will continue to run as long as the receiver line cord is connected to the power outlet, and is extremely useful for checking sign-in periods and schedules.

If your receiver is not equipped with the telechron automatic clock timer and you decide to have this accessory added, the clock kit, which contains an internally wired program plug may be purchased from your local Hammarlund dealer.

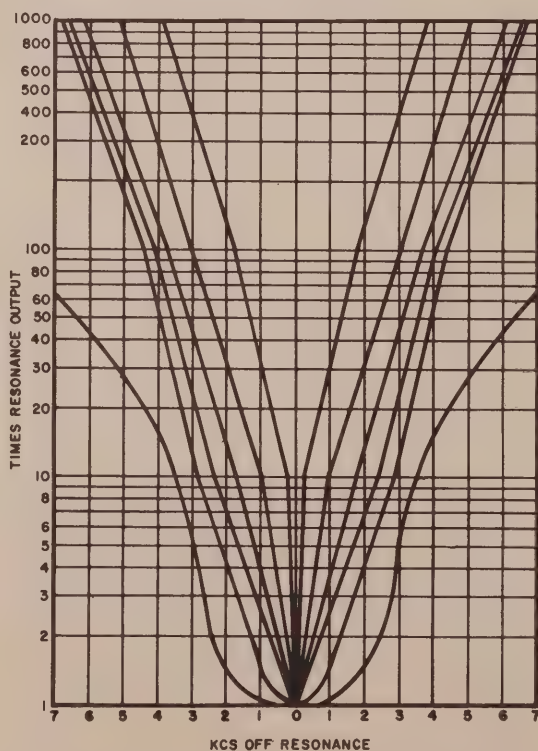


Figure 6. Selectivity Curves



## OPERATION

### AM RECEPTION

For AM reception the position of the controls normally should be as follows:

Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal

Switch	Receive
Selectivity Switch	*Off
Crystal Phasing	*****See detailed instructions
Slot Frequency	***Clockwise
Slot Depth	****See detailed instructions for use of slot filter
Main Tuning Control	Tune for the highest "S" Meter reading
Band Spread Control	Extreme Clockwise marking
Tuning Range Switch	Set to desired frequency range
Antenna Trimmer	Tune for the highest "S" meter reading
AVC ON-OFF Switch	ON
Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
RF (Sensitivity) Control	**Fully Clockwise
AF (Gain) Control	*****Adjust to desired level
Timer Switch	ON (AC Models only)
Beat Frequency Oscillator	Triangular Marker

\* To obtain Maximum fidelity in AM Reception, the widest bandwidth is normally used. However, under conditions of severe interference from spurious signals or atmospheric noise, the bandwidth is reduced to improve intelligibility although some sacrifice of fidelity results.

Adjust crystal selectivity to suit reception conditions.

\*\* For normal AM reception, the RF gain control is rotated fully clockwise. The "S" meter calibration holds only when the Manual-AVC switch is on AVC. In the presence of extremely strong signals, the RF (Sensitivity) Control may be reduced to limit meter swing.

\*\*\* The Slot Frequency control provides an extremely sharp adjustable slot or hole in the selectivity curve (See Figure 7). It is normally located outside of the passband of the 455 Kcs IF Amplifier system. It is brought into the passband for the purpose of eliminating interference from heterodyne signals on AM and monkey

chatter on SSB. On CW Reception, the Slot Filter will materially aid in reducing or eliminating adjacent or co-channel interference.

### CAUTION

When tuning the receiver across any band, make certain that the Slot Frequency control is at the 5 Kcs position not on "0".

Whenever the receiver is being tuned for normal reception be sure to first rotate the slot Frequency control to the extreme clockwise or counter clockwise position. In other words, never leave the Slot Frequency control at or near the zero setting. If this procedure is not followed it is obvious that the center of the passband will be slotted out, some cases this being made quite obvious by producing 2 spot tuning or 2 peak "S" meter readings.

\*\*\*\* The Slot Depth control is actually a very gradual vernier adjustment. In view of this its effect will not be very noticeable unless the proper procedure is employed. The suggested procedure is as follows:

Tune in a broadcast signal on the broadcast band or any other strong constant carrier of similar nature. After tuning in the constant carrier, peaking the "S" meter, and taking the above precautions, rotate the Slot Frequency control. It will be noticed that upon approaching the zero setting, the "S" meter reading will be affected. A very definite null or minimum "S" meter reading will be obtained with the Slot Frequency control adjusted at or near zero. Observe this "S" meter reading. With the Slot Frequency control set at the minimum "S" meter reading position, the Slot Depth control should be rotated very slowly throughout its range, observing the "S" meter. It will be found that at one particular spot throughout the range of the Slot Depth control a further reduction in the "S" meter reading will be obtained. A very slight re-adjustment of the Slot Frequency may now result in a further reduction of the "S" meter reading. Once this setting has been obtained, the Slot Depth control may be left permanently in this position, and all future Slot Filter adjustments made by the Slot Frequency control only.



A periodic check of the slot depth control setting may be advisable.

\*\*\*\*\* A feature of the audio system is the variable negative feedback employed. Maximum feedback is provided at low settings of the Audio Gain Control for maximum quality reception of strong signals. As the Audio Gain Control is increased, the feedback decreases to provide additional selectivity by the audio system for reception of weak signals. This results in an increased signal to noise ratio. A further advantage is the critical damping of the speaker for the elimination of speaker "hangover". This upgrades the reception of speech and decreases receiver output noise. Another advantage is the reduction of distortion at low settings of the Audio Gain Control.

\*\*\*\*\* The crystal phasing control is operative only when the selectivity control is in position 1 thru 5. This control provides a "notch" on one side of the IF passband of the receiver. This rejection notch can sometimes be employed to reduce interference from an undesired phone signal which is very close in frequency, to a desired phone signal. The receiver must be tuned so that the carrier frequency of the undesired signal falls in the rejection notch. The modulated sidebands of the undesired signal still will come through, but the carrier heterodyne will be effectively eliminated and interference greatly reduced.

#### CODE OR SINGLE SIDEBAND RECEPTION

For CW Code reception the position of the controls normally should be as follows:

Send-Receive-CW/SSB-Cal Switch	CW/SSB	AVC ON-OFF Switch	OFF
Selectivity	*OFF	Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
Crystal Phasing	****See Detailed Instructions	RF (Sensitivity) Control	Adjust to desired output level
Slot Frequency	Clockwise	AF (Gain) Control	3/4 Clockwise
Slot Depth	See AM Rec.	Timer Switch	ON (AC Model Only)
Main Tuning Control	Tune for loudest signal	Beat Frequency Oscillator	***Tune Signal to zero beat with knob pointing to triangular marking, then turn off zero beat in either direction for desired tone on CW or best intelligibility on Single Sidebands Reception.
Band Spread Control	**Tune for loudest signal, if used		
Tuning Range Switch	Set to desired frequency range		
Antenna Trimmer	Tune for the loudest signal		



\* Under conditions of severe interference, increase the selectivity of the receiver by turning knob to a higher position.

\*\* For Single Side Band Reception adjust band spread knob for the loudest signal; then use the BFO knob for "zeroing in" to the exact frequency, or for best speech intelligibility.

\*\*\* The CW Pitch Control markings USB and LSB indicate the position of the Beat Frequency Oscillator with respect to the center of the IF passband.

When a Single Sideband signal is received, the CW Pitch Knob must be turned in the correct direction so that the re-inserted carrier (provided by the BFO) has the proper phase relationship to the sideband signal. For upper sideband signal reception, the CW Pitch knob must be set to the USB side for intelligible reception. For lower sideband reception, the CW Pitch knob must be set to the LSB side for intelligible reception.

\*\*\* The RF (sensitivity) control should be advanced the least amount required for the desired audio output. The use of a minimum sensitivity control setting insures that no overload distortion occurs in the receiver for single sideband reception.

\*\*\*\* The crystal phasing control is operative only when the selectivity control is in position 1 thru 5. The phasing control is a differential type variable capacitor which permits precise adjustment of the crystal selectivity characteristic for extremely high attenuation of the undesired frequency. This control provides a "notch" on one side of the IF passband of the receiver. This is called the "rejection notch," and can be utilized virtually to eliminate the heterodyne image or repeat tuning of CW signals. The CW pitch can be so adjusted and the phasing control so adjusted that the desired beat note is of such a pitch that the image (the same audio note on the other side of zero beat) falls in the "rejection notch" and is inaudible.

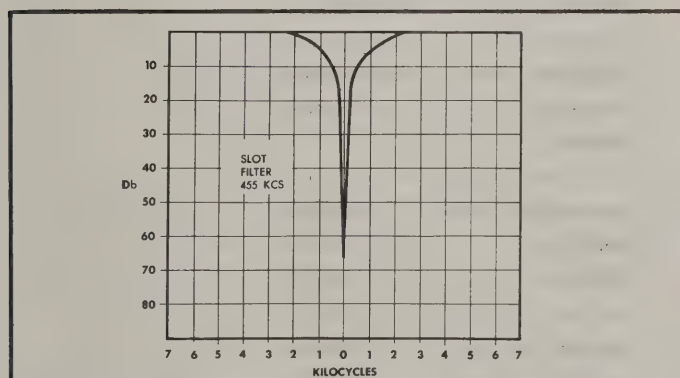


Figure 7. Slot Filter Response Curve

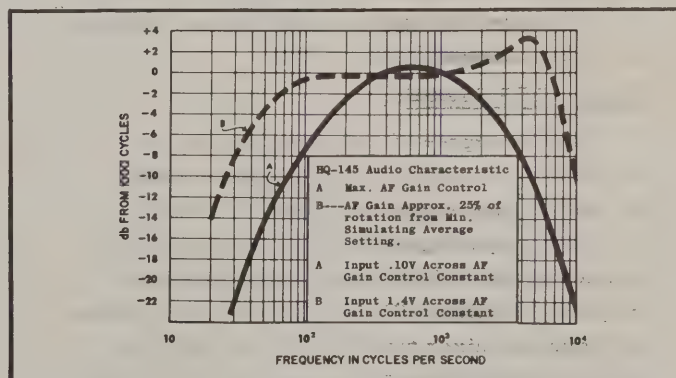


Figure 8. Auto Response Curve



## CIRCUIT THEORY

The HQ-145A superheterodyne communications receiver employs double conversion on all signals above 10 megacycles. This receiver provides continuous coverage of all signals between the range of 540 kilocycles and 30 megacycles. Eleven tubes are used including the voltage regulator and 100 Kcs Crystal Calibrator (optional accessory). The circuitry of the receiver includes an adjustable IF bandwidth selector (crystal filter), a crystal phasing control, a slot frequency and depth control, a series noise limiter and special band spread ranges for the 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur radio bands.

### PRE-SELECTION

The antenna input coupling and RF amplifier stage provide the necessary pre-selection and gain for high performance and rejection of undesired signals. The high signal level at the 1st mixer grid, V2, contributes to a favorable signal-to-noise ratio.

Both grid and plate circuits of the RF stage are tuned (except plate circuit on .54 - 1.6 Mcs Band); individual tuning coils are selected for each band.

The antenna compensation capacitor, adjustable from the front panel, permits the receiver to be resonated for optimum performance with the particular antenna in use.

### CONVERTER STAGE

A high degree of oscillator stability is attained by the use of a separate mixer (6BE6) V2, and an independent oscillator (6C4) V9.

The output signal from the RF amplifier V1 is heterodyned with the output of the local high frequency oscillator V9 and electronically combined within the mixer tube V2. On the .54 to 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 Mcs, and 4.0 to 10.0 Mcs bands the local oscillator is located 455 Kcs above the signal frequency. On the 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs and the 20 meter bandspread positions the local HF oscillator is located at 3035 Kcs above the signal frequency.

When operating on 10.0 to 30.0 Mcs and the 20, 15 and 10 meter band spread positions, the difference frequency of 3035 Kcs is heterodyned with the output of the 2580 Kcs crystal controlled

oscillator and electronically combined in the converter tube V3 (6BE6), to produce 455 Kcs, 2nd IF. When the band Selector switch indicates .54 - 1.6 Mcs, 1.6 - 4.0 Mcs, or 4.0 - 10.0 Mcs, the crystal oscillator section of the converter tube ceases to oscillate, and the converter becomes a regular 455 Kcs IF amplifier.

Low-loss tube sockets, low-loss phenolic insulation, temperature compensating capacitors, and stable coaxial trimmers all contribute to the excellent oscillator's stability. Additional frequency stability is attained by applying a regulated voltage to the oscillator circuit, and by the rugged constructional design of the entire HF oscillator section.

### 455 KCS IF AMPLIFIER

The output of the second conversion stage V3 is fed into two stages of 455 Kcs IF amplification. The interstage coupling network to the first tube contains the well known Hammarlund 455 Kcs Crystal Filter and phasing network.

The Crystal Selectivity switch provides six different bandwidths which enable the operator to successfully receive signals under the most severe conditions of interference due to atmospheric or man made noises. The six position Selectivity switch includes an Off position (highest fidelity) and five progressively increasing selective bandwidths as shown in Figure 5.

Switch positions Off, 1, 2, and 3 are recommended for phone or single sideband reception. Positions 4, and 5 are recommended for reliable CW or code reception. The phasing capacitor C16 may be adjusted to provide additional rejection to very strong, closely spaced, interfering signals.

The output circuit of the first 455 Kcs IF amplifier consists of two IF transformers T9 and T10 which are interconnected by means of a network of resistors, capacitors, and coils comprising the Slot Filter section. This low-impedance network forms a balanced bridge arrangement known as a Bifilar "T" trap. The slot filter inductor L3 and slot tuning capacitor C22 (with capacitors C20, and C21) form a tuned circuit which presents





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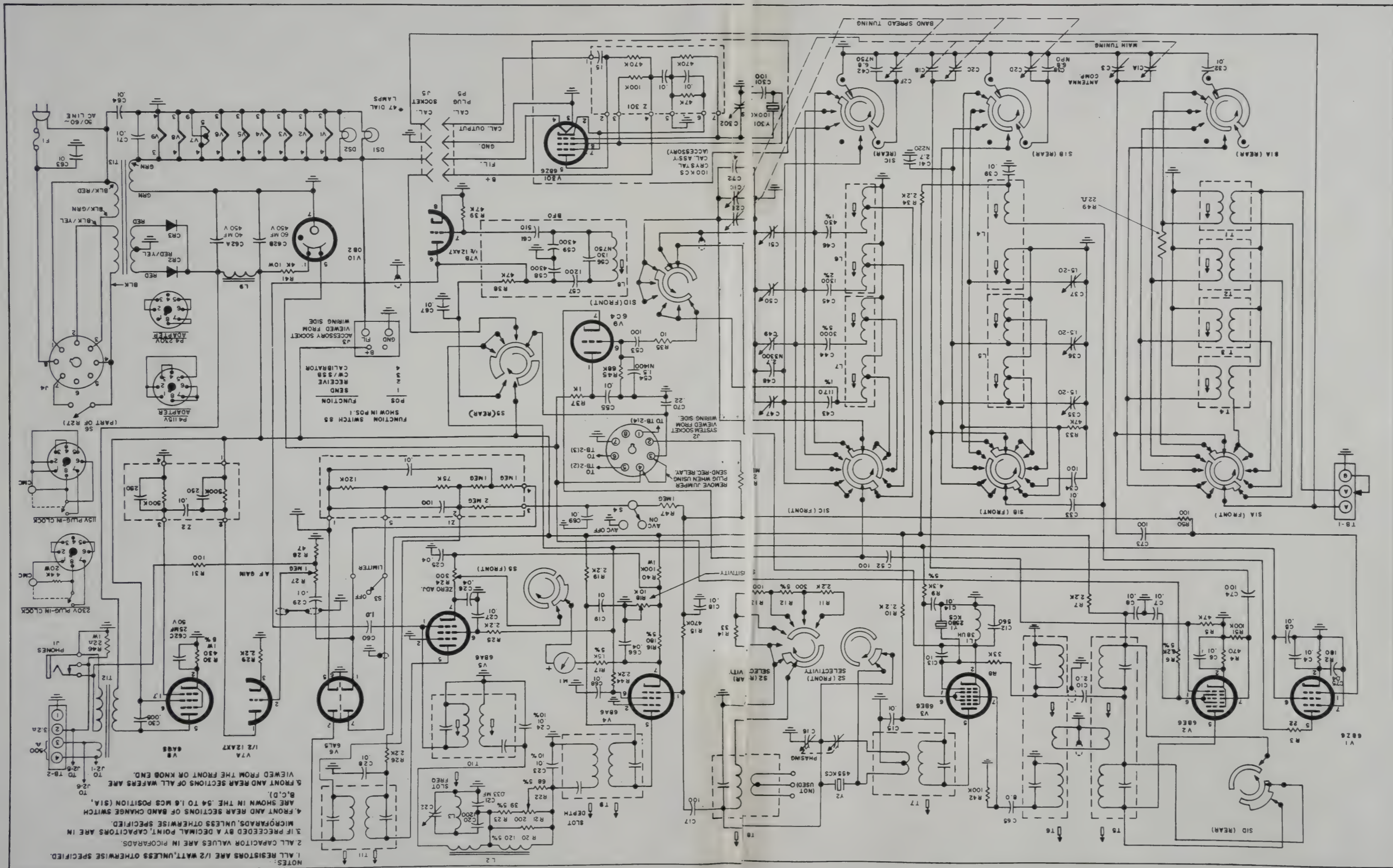
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The output circuit of the first 455 Kcs IF amplifier consists of two IF transformers T9 and T10 which are interconnected by means of a network of resistors, capacitors, and coils comprising the Slot Filter section. This low-impedance network forms a balanced bridge arrangement known as a Bifilar "T" trap. The slot filter inductor L3 and slot tuning capacitor C22 (with capacitors C20, and C21) form a tuned circuit which presents







a very high impedance to signals passing through at the resonant frequency (See Figure 7). Resistive balance is controlled by the Slot Depth Potentiometer R21.

#### DETECTOR AND NOISE LIMITER

One section of the 6AL5 tube, V6, is used for the second detector and AVC system. This system produces a minimum of distortion.

The other half of V6 operates as a series, self-adjusting noise limiter. It will reduce automobile ignition and other types of impulse noise to a minimum. Intelligibility is not affected by the noise limiter, although it may be switched off if desired.

#### AVC SYSTEM

Automatic Volume Control minimizes fading and signal strength variations by controlling the gain of the RF stage V1 and IF stage V4. As a result, a comfortable and constant level of audio is maintained.

#### AUDIO AMPLIFIER

The first audio stage is a resistance coupled voltage amplifier employing one section of the 12AX7 (V7A). The audio output stage is a 6AQ5 beam power amplifier (V8) providing an undistorted output level of at least one watt.

A feature of the audio system is the variable negative feedback employed (See Auto-Response Curve, Figure 8). Maximum feedback is provided at low settings of the AUDIO GAIN control for the fine quality reception of local broadcast and strong short wave stations. As the AUDIO GAIN control is increased, the feedback decreases, so that on reception of weak signals additional selectivity is provided by the audio section. This results in an increased signal-to-noise ratio. A further advantage is the critical damping of the speaker for elimination of speaker "hangover". This upgrades the reception of speech and music and decreases the noise output of the receiver. Another advantage is the reduction of distortion at lower settings of the AUDIO GAIN control.

#### "S" METER (CARRIER LEVEL)

The "S", or Tuning, Meter is provided to assist in tuning and to give an indication of

relative signal strength. Because the meter readings are proportional to AVC voltage, it is operative only in the Receive Position with AVC "ON".

The meter, which is calibrated to 40 db over S-9, is factory adjusted so that a signal input of approximately 50 microvolts gives a reading of S-9. Each "S" unit indicates a 6 db increase, equivalent to doubling signal strength. Should meter readjustment be necessary:

1. With receiver off, mechanically adjust meter pointer to zero with the aid of a small screw-driver.
2. Turn power on, set function switch to REC., and Sensitivity control to MAX.
3. Allow the receiver to warm up for at least 15 minutes.
4. With AVC ON, and the Antenna Terminals shorted, turn Zero Adjust potentiometer R24 until meter pointer indicates "0".

#### BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR

The Beat Frequency Oscillator control L8 varies the tuning of the 455 Kcs BFO (1/2 of 12AX7-V7B) over a range from zero beat to plus or minus 2 Kcs. The BFO is connected in an ultra stable modified Colpitts Oscillator Circuit. The high C to L ratio tuned circuit with the addition of the temperature compensating capacitor C56 substantially contribute to the outstanding performance of this section of the receiver.

#### CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR (OPTIONAL ACCESSORY)

A 6BZ6 vacuum tube, a hermetically sealed quality quartz crystal unit, and associated components form a highly stable 100 Kcs crystal-controlled oscillator to provide calibrating markers at 100 Kcs intervals throughout the range of the receiver. A ceramic trimmer capacitor located on the calibrator assembly is provided for accurately adjusting the oscillator frequency to zero beat with any primary frequency standard such as "WWV".



## SERVICE AND ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

### NOTE

Before servicing this receiver, disconnect the unit from the power source and remove all lead wires attached to the terminal connections located at the rear of the chassis apron. Carefully turn the receiver on its front panel and rest the unit on top of smooth clean surface (preferably a soft cloth). Remove the three No. 10 Hexagon head machine screws which fasten the chassis to the cabinet at the rear skirt. Remove the knob from the

clock adjustment shaft if the receiver is equipped with a clock assembly. Lift the cabinet straight up and off the chassis. To re-assemble reverse this procedure.

### RF AND IF ALIGNMENT

Two non-metallic alignment tools are required for the complete alignment:

General Cement Co. No. 5097 or equal  
General Cement Co. No. 8282 or equal

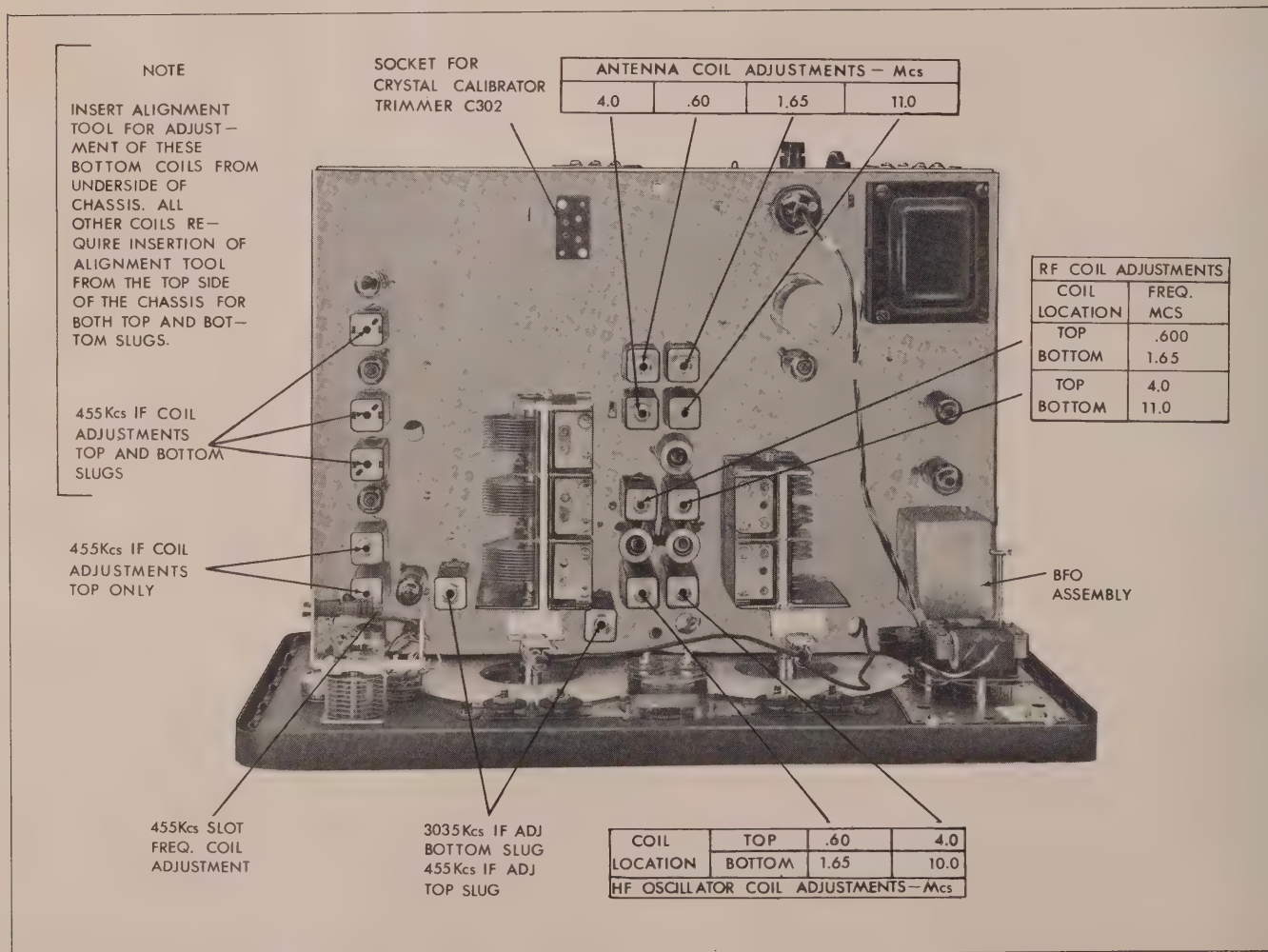


Figure 9. Top View of Chassis



Unless otherwise specified, the front panel controls shall be positioned as follows for the complete alignment of the receiver:

Send-Receive-CW/ SSB-Cal Switch	Receive
Selectivity Switch	Off
Crystal Phasing	Triangular Marker (Mid-position)
Slot Frequency	Clockwise
Slot Depth	Clockwise
Main Tuning Control	4.0 Mcs
Band Spread Control	Extreme Clock- wise Marking
Tuning Range Switch	1.6 - 4.0 Mcs

Antenna Trimmer	Mid-position
AVC ON-OFF Switch	OFF
Noise Limiter Switch	OFF
RF (Sensitivity) Control	Adjust to pre- vent overload- ing
AF (Gain) Control	Minimum Gain
Timer Switch	On (AC Models only)
Beat Frequency Oscil- lator Control	Triangular Marker (Mid-position)

#### NOTE

The receiver should be warmed up for a period of at least 1/2 hour before proceeding with the complete alignment.

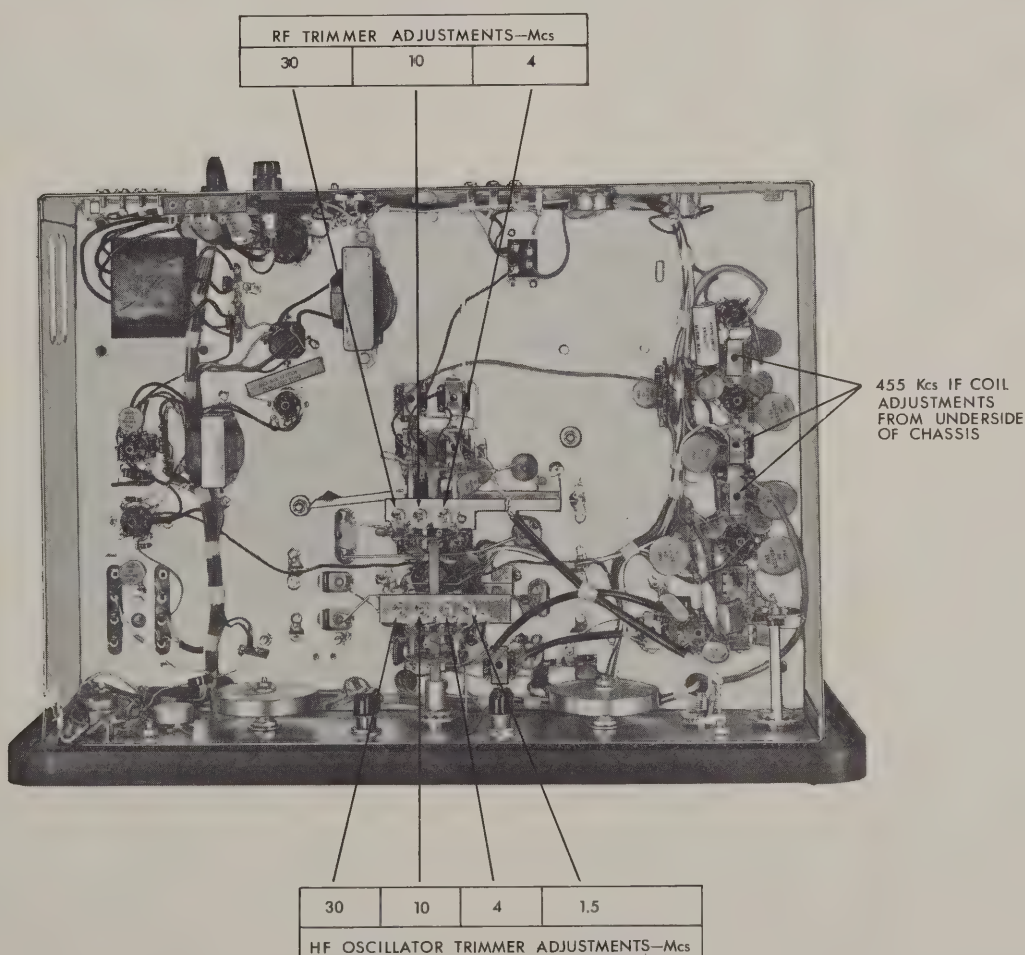


Figure 10. Bottom View of Chassis



## IF ALIGNMENT

A high degree of stability has been designed into the receiver making re-alignment unnecessary unless electrical parts are replaced which would affect the tuning of the IF circuits; such as IF transformers, or 455 Kcs crystal.

If for any reason, the 455 Kcs IF system performs unsatisfactorily, it is strongly recommended that a standard tone modulated AM signal generator be used for thoroughly checking the performance of this receiver before proceeding with the alignment.

The IF alingment of the receiver can be accomplished by the sweep generator method and the AM single frequency method. The sweep generator method is the preferred method for re-alignment of the HQ-145A Communications Receiver because of the greater precision to which the IF coils can be adjusted. However, in view of the fact that there are a very limited number of 455 Kcs Sweep Generators available as test equipment, the alternate single frequency alignment method is also described.

### SWEEP GENERATOR METHOD (PREFERRED)

The IF alignment of the receiver requires the use of a 455 Kcs sweep generator, an oscilloscope, and a phasing network for proper synchronization. Alignment should not be attempted unless suitable equipment is on hand and considerable experience in sweep alignment techniques has been acquired.

In practically all of the cases requiring re-alignment an over-all touch-up operation will be required. This is accomplished by connecting the sweep generator cable to the grid of the first mixer (pin 7-V2), and connecting the oscilloscope input cable across the volume control. Connect a large ceramic disc type of capacitor (.01 mfd) in series with the cable inner conductor (dc blocking capacitor).

Apply a small amount of sweep signal to the receiver and adjust the oscilloscope for a relatively large amount of gain and satisfactory picture size. Check the phasing control knob position to indicate the triangular indice and turn crystal knob to position "4". Adjust phasing network so that forward and return traces of the sweep co-incide.

Peak align 455 Kcs windings for maximum amplitude (T5 and T6 top cores, T7, T9, T10, T11) and omit T8. Then turn crystal selectivity knob to position "1", and adjust T8 so that a tall selectivity curve with a slightly flattened peak is obtained. At the proper adjustment the abrupt change (spike) in the smooth selectivity curve will be located very close to the baseline of the trace, and the amplitude of the trace on positions "OFF" and "1" will be practically identical.

Re-adjust all 455 Kcs IF coils again (except T8) so that symmetry and phasing co-incide on positions "OFF, 1, 2, 3, and 4".

### NOTE

The sweep generator frequency must be adjusted to obtain exact co-incidence of the forward and return trace. If complete co-incidence is not obtained, alternately make slight adjustments of the phasing control and sweep generator frequency until the images co-incide. After these steps have determined the exact frequency of the 455 Kcs crystal, the center frequency of the sweep generator should be re-adjusted.

### SINGLE FREQUENCY METHOD (ALTERNATE)

Connect the output cable of the 455 Kcs unmodulated signal generator to the grid (pin 7) of the first mixer V2 and the chassis. Connect a dc vacuum tube voltmeter between the diode plate pin 1 (V6) 6AL5 socket and chassis.

Adjust the Front Panel Controls as specified above, and adjust the Signal Generator frequency for maximum output with crystal selectivity set to position "4". Turn to position "1" and peak align all 455 Kcs IF transformer windings (T5 and T6 top cores, T7, T8, T9, T10 and T11). Repeat procedure on crystal positions 1 and 4 to insure accurate coil adjustments.

### BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT

With the same equipment and set-up as used in the preceding paragraph, turn crystal selectivity to position 5 and adjust the signal generator frequency for maximum reading. Turn signal generator modulation on, turn crystal selectivity off, and turn Send-Receive Switch to CW/SSB.



Loosen stop collar set screws on CW Pitch shaft (located directly behind the Front Panel). Turn CW Pitch knob for an audible zero beat on the loudspeaker. Tighten set screws so that the longer set screw is located in the mid-position with respect to the stop lug. Loosen the CW Pitch knob set screws and adjust knob indication so that it points vertically up on zero beat (mid-position).

#### 3035 Kcs IF ALIGNMENT

After 455 Kcs IF Alignment using either system, peak align the bottom cores of T5 and T6 by feeding in a 3035 Kcs signal in the same manner described in previous paragraph, and make certain that the Band Selector switch indicates 10-30 Mcs Range.

#### RF ALIGNMENT

1. The slugs and trimmers have been factory adjusted and should require a minimum amount of adjustment during re-alignment.
2. All Antenna, RF, and Oscillator coil adjustments are made from the top side of the chassis at the specified frequencies as shown in figure 9.  
All trimmer adjustments are made at the specified frequencies as shown in figure 10.
3. Connect the unmodulated, signal generator output cable to the antenna and ground terminals of the receiver, with the Terminal A adjacent to the G terminal jumped together (See figure 4). Insert in series with the inner conductor of the output cable, a 100 ohm dummy antenna resistor.
4. Set the controls the same as for IF alignment as described above.  
Adjust the Sensitivity Control as required to prevent overloading and also to obtain sufficient signal reading on the VTVM connected to pin 1 of V6 (6AL5).
5. The Oscillator Circuit is first adjusted to

indicate proper dial calibration at the specified frequencies on each band, then the RF and finally the Antenna Circuits. A certain amount of interaction will occur between the Oscillator and RF adjustments, particularly on the higher frequency bands. Final adjustment should be accomplished by combined or alternate adjustment of the oscillator and RF for maximum amplitude and accurate dial calibration.

#### NOTE

The trimmer adjustments should always be the final adjustment for each band.

There is no trimmer adjustment on the .54 to 1.6 Mcs band.

6. Note that the HF oscillator frequency in the HQ-145A is always located above the signal frequency by 455 Kcs for signals located below 10 Mcs., and by 3035 Kcs for signals located above 10 Mcs. It is necessary to make certain the oscillator frequency is always adjusted so that it is above the incoming signal frequency.
7. During RF alignment the Antenna Tuning Capacitor C3 must be placed in the mid-position of its range on all bands except the broadcast band.  
On the broadcast band (.54 to 1.60 Mcs), the antenna tuning capacitor (C3) is adjusted to approximately 45 degrees from its maximum capacity position when the Main Dial indicates 600 Kcs. With this setting the Antenna Coil (T1) and top slug of the RF Coil (L4) are peak aligned. When the Main Dial indicates 1500 Kcs the Antenna tuning capacitor (C3) should be checked for a double peak. While tuning across the band, the capacitor setting required for maximum signal pick-up will progressively change from maximum to minimum as the frequency of received signal increases.



## POSSIBLE RECEIVER DIFFICULTY

1. If upon turning the power "ON" the dial scales are not illuminated, check for a blown fuse.

On the HQ-145AC models when turning the power "ON" the dial scales are not illuminated and after two minutes of waiting the receiver fails to operate, the clock timer is not making contact. Manipulate the clock timer knob to indicate the "ON" position with the AC power switch, (Audio Gain Knob) "ON". The clock timer switch should always point to the "ON" position unless the automatic timer is utilized.

2. Excessive Hum usually is due to a defective 12AX7 tube (V7). This tube type may test good in a tube testing device but may be unusable because of higher than average heater-to-cathode leakage within the tube.

3. Poor Noise Limiter action is usually due to a poor or defective 6AL5 tube (V6). Remember that the use of the noise limiter will always result in some signal distortion for effective noise limiting action. When listening to strong

broadcast stations or strong local signals, the noise limiter switch should be in the OFF position unless slight distortion is preferable to excessive pulse type of noise, such as ignition interference.

4. Erratic or Poor "S" Meter performance is usually due to the two 6BA6 (V4 and V5) vacuum tubes. Merely interchanging these tubes may provide sufficient improvement. Replacing one or both of these tubes may be advisable before suspecting other troubles.

The majority of all receiver troubles have been found to be due to one or more defective tubes. Rough handling in shipment is largely responsible for the poor performance of the receiver.

Please, therefore, be sure to follow the above suggestions and have all vacuum tubes tested before writing to the Hammarlund Mfg. Co.

## MAINTENANCE

The HQ-145A is designed to give years of trouble-free service. Tube failure is the most common source of trouble. The second most common cause of difficulty is component failure among small resistors and fixed capacitors.

The following charts give voltages and resistances between the tube socket terminals and chassis. Voltages indicated are those measured with a vacuum tube voltmeter; resistances with a vacuum tube ohmmeter. Slight variations in the order of 10 percent from indicated values should be disregarded.

With the aid of the chart and schematic diagram, components can usually be located. The parts listing in the back pages of this manual gives component values and Hammarlund part numbers.

Standard items may be purchased locally, non-standard components are available on order from the factory.

A sensitive communications receiver should be entrusted only to a qualified technician. Should difficulty be experienced, please write Customer Service, Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, for advice or to arrange for factory service.

TABLE 1. TUBE SOCKET VOLTAGES

Controls adjusted to the following positions unless otherwise specified:

Band - 10-30 Mcs

AFC ON-OFF Switch - OFF

Noise limiter - OFF

Function Switch - Receive

RF Gain - Max.

AF Gain - Max.

Antenna - Disconnect  
Crystal Selectivity - OFF  
AC line Volts - 117 V. AC

TUBE SOCKET		SOCKET PIN NUMBER								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V1	RF Tube 6BZ6	.3	1.60	0	6.3AC	270	105	0	--	--
V2	1st Mixer 6BE6	-2.45 to -12.0	2.3	0	6.3AC	270	80	0	--	--
V3	2nd Mixer 6BE6	3.2	0	0	6.3AC	265	74	-.92	--	--
V4	IF Ampl. 6BA6	.42	0	0	6.3AC	250	100	2.20	--	--
V5	IF Ampl. 6BA6	0	0	0	6.3AC	250	100	2.80	--	--
V6	DET. -NL 6AL5	-.42	-.70	0	6.3AC	0	0	-.43	--	--
V7	Audio-BFO 12AX7	100	0	.72	6.3AC	6.3AC	-1.25	-.77	0	0
V8	PWR. Ampl. 6AQ5	0	16	0	6.3AC	275	270	0	--	--
V9	HF Osc. 6C4	100	--	6.3AC	0	--	-4.4 to -29	0	--	--
V10	Volt. Reg. OB2	105	--	--	--	105	--	0	--	--



TABLE 2. TUBE SOCKET RESISTANCE  
CONDITIONS SAME AS IN THE TABLE 1. - TUBE SOCKET VOLTAGE

PIN SOCKET		SOCKET PIN NUMBER									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
V1	RF Tube 6BZ6	1 megohm	180	0	--	40K	40K	0	--	--	
V2	1st Mixer 6BE6	47K	470	0	--	40K	50K	0	--	--	
V3	2nd Mixer 6BE6	33K	1 ohm	0	--	40K	45K	100K	--	--	
V4	IF Ampl. 6BA6	1 megohm	0	0	--	40K	45K	180	--	--	
V5	IF Ampl. 6BA6	10	0	0	--	40K	45K	300	--	--	
V6	DET. -NL 6AL5	100K	200K	0	--	0	0	100K	--	--	
V7	Audio - BFO 12AX7	600K	1 megohm	2.2K	--	--	INF	47K	0	0	
V8	PWR. Ampl. 6AQ5	500K	430	0	--	40K	35K	500K	--	--	
V9	HF Osc. 6C4	40K	--	--	0	--	68K	0	--	--	
V10	Volt. Reg. 0B2	40K	--	--	--	40K	--	0	--	--	



# PARTS LIST HQ-145A

SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
CAPACITORS		
C1, A-C	Variable, Main Tuning	9441-60-40006
C2, C-F	Variable, Bandsread	9441-60-40007
C3	Variable, Antenna Compensator	9434-45-40024
C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C14, C15, C18, C19, C27, C28, C29, C32, C33, C39, C55, C67, C68, C69, C71	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .01 mf, + 80 -20% 600V	1509-01-01011
C10	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 2.0 pf $\pm$ .5 pf, 500V	1519-01-00024
C12	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 560 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1519-01-03004
C13	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 10 pf, 500V	1519-01-00006
C16	Variable, Crystal Filter	9411-77-60002
C17, C34, C52, C53, C74	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 100 pf, $\pm$ 10%, 500V	1519-01-00001
C20	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 1200 pf, 500V	1519-01-03003
C21	Fixed, Molded Mylar, .033 pf, 200V	1528-01-00001
C22	Variable, Slot Tuning	1509-01-01014
C23, C24	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .01 mf, $\pm$ 10%, 1000V	1501-01-00020
C25, C26, C66, C75	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .04 mf, + 80 -20%, 600V	1509-01-01005
C30	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .005 mf, G. M. V., 1000V	1509-01-01003
C35, C36, C37	Trimmer, Mica 1.5-20pf	1521-01-00003
C38	Fixed, Disc NPO 6.8 pf, 1000V	1509-01-00022
C41	Fixed, Temp. Comp., 2.7 pf, 1000V	1509-01-00001
C42	Fixed, Disc, N-750, 6.8 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 1000V	1509-02-00010
C43	Fixed, Dur-Mica, 1170 pf, 500V	1519-02-03007
C44	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-20, 3000 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 300V	1519-02-05003
C45	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-20, 1300 pf, $\pm$ 2%, 300V	1519-02-05002
C46	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 430 pf, $\pm$ 1%, 300V	1519-02-00029
C47, C49, C50, C51	Trimmer, Variable Rotary	1527-01-00001
C48	Fixed, Disc, N3300, 2.7 pf, $\pm$ .25 pf, 500V	1509-02-02004
C54	Fixed, Temp. Comp., N1400, 1.5 pf, $\pm$ .25 pf, 500V	1509-01-02002
C56	Fixed, Temp. Comp., N750, 130 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1509-01-03001
C57	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-19, 1200 pf, 500V	1519-01-03006
C58, C59	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-30, 4300 pf, $\pm$ 5%, 500V	1519-01-06001
C60	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-15, 1.0 pf, 500V	1519-01-00023
C61	Fixed, Dur-Mica, DM-19, 510 pf, 500V	1519-01-03002
C62, A, B, C	Fixed, Electrolytic, 40/60/25 mf, 450/450/50V	1517-01-00001
C63, C64	Fixed, Ceramic Disc, .01 mf, 1400V	1509-01-01015
C65	Fixed, Dur-Mica DM-15, 8.0 pf $\pm$ .5 pf, 300V	1519-02-00021
C70	Fixed, Mylar, .22 mf $\pm$ 10%, 400V	1528-02-02001
C72	Fixed, Dur-Mica DM-15, 4 pf $\pm$ .5 pf, 500V	1519-02-00025
C73	Fixed, Dur-Mica DM-15, 100 pf $\pm$ 10%, 500V	1519-01-00001
RESISTORS		
R2	180 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00323
R3, R49	22 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00312
R4	470 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00328
R5, R38, R39	47K ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00352
R6	6.2K ohms $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00466
R7, R10, R11, R19, R25, R26, R29, R34, R44	2.2K ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00336
R8	33K $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00350
R9	4.3K $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00462
R12	300 ohms $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00434
R13, R31	100 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00320
R14	33 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00314
R15	470 ohms $\pm$ 10%, 1/2 W.	4703-01-00364
R16	180 ohms $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00429
R17	1.5K $\pm$ 5%, 1/2 W.	4703-02-00451
R18	Variable, 10K, (Sensitivity)	4735-02-00003



SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
RESISTORS (CONT.)		
R20	120 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-02-00425
R21	Variable, 200 ohms, (Slot Depth)	4735-01-00201
R22	68 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-02-00419
R23	39 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-02-00413
R24	Variable, 300 ohms, (Meter Zero Adj.)	4735-01-00400
R27	Variable, 1.0 megohm (Audio Gain) Includes Power Switch (S6)	4735-02-08000
R28	47 ohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00316
R30	430 ohms $\pm 5\%$ , 1 W.	4704-02-00738
R33	47K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00352
R35	10 ohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00308
R37	1K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00332
R40	100K $\pm 10\%$ , 1 W.	4704-01-00656
R41	4K $\pm 10\%$ , 10 W.	4714-01-01002
R42, R50, R51	100K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00356
R45	68K $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00354
R46	22 ohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1 W.	4704-01-00612
R47	1 megohm $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00368
R48	2.2 megohms $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2 W.	4703-01-00372
COILS		
L1	RF Choke, 38 microrhenries	1804-01-00001
L2	Bifilar	1804-01-00162
L3	Slot Filter	1803-01-00106
L4	RF Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 mcs	1809-01-00005
L5	RF Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 mcs, 10.0 to 30.0 mcs.	1811-01-00011
L6	Osc. Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 mcs, 1.6 to 4.0 mcs	1809-01-00006
L7	Osc. Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 mcs, 10.0 to 30.0 mcs	1811-01-00012
L8	BFO Coil Assembly	9001-03-00016
L9	Filter Choke	5627-01-00003
TRANSFORMERS		
T1	Antenna Coil Assembly, .54 to 1.6 mcs	1809-01-00004
T2	Antenna Coil Assembly, 1.6 to 4.0 mcs	1809-01-00010
T3	Antenna Coil Assembly, 4.0 to 10.0 mcs	1811-01-00010
T4	Antenna Coil Assembly, 10.0 to 30.0 mcs	1812-01-00012
T5, T6	IF Transformer, composite, 3035 and 455Kc	1814-01-00001
T7, T8	IF Transformer, Crystal Filter	1816-02-00001
T9, T10	IF Transformer	1811-01-00020
T11	IF Transformer	1811-01-00018
T12	Audio Output Transformer	5618-01-00003
T13	Power Transformer, 230/115V Primary	5603-02-00011
SWITCHES		
S1, A, B, C	Switch, Wafer, Ant., RF, Osc.	5105-01-00007
S1, D	Switch, Wafer, Osc. 2nd Mixer	5105-02-00017
S2	Switch, Selectivity	9001-03-00015
S3, S4	Switch, SPST (AVC ON-OFF or Noise Limiter)	5101-01-00001
S5	Switch, Send Receive-CW/SSB-Cal.	5106-02-00009
S6	Switch, Power ON-OFF	Included in R27
TUBES AND DIODES		
V1	Electron, 6BZ6	5721-01-00002
V2, V3	Electron, 6BE6	5712-01-00001
V4 V5	Electron, 6BA6	5721-01-00001
V6	Electron, 6AL5	5702-01-00001



SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
TUBES AND DIODES (CONT.)		
V7	Electron, 12AX7	5705-01-00003
V8	Electron, 6AQ5	5722-01-00001
V9	Electron, 6C4	5704-01-00001
V10	Electron, OB2	5745-01-00002
CR2, CR3	Rectifier, Silicon CER72C	4807-01-00001
SPECIAL ASSEMBLIES		
M1	Crystal Panel, Clock Window	2411-01-00005
Y1	Meter "S" (Carrier Level)	2903-01-00002
Y2	Quartz Crystal, 2580 mcs	2304-01-00004
Z1	Quartz Crystal, 455Kcs	2303-02-00001
Z2	RC Printed Network (AVC-Noise)	1711-01-00002
	RC Printed Network (Audio)	1711-01-00001
MISCELLANEOUS		
DS1, DS2	Lamp, Pilot, No. 47, 5.3V .15A	3901-01-00001
F1	Fuse, Slow Blow Type 3 AG, 1 Amp. (Used on 115V)	5134-02-00002
F1	Fuse, Slow Blow Type 3 AG, 1/2 Amp. (Used on 230V)	5134-02-00006
J1	Phone Jack	2109-01-00001
J2	System Socket (8 Pin)	2126-01-00002
J3	Connector, Female (Access. Socket)	2102-01-00013
J4	Socket 115/230V (8 Pin)	2126-01-00002
J5	Connector, Female (Cal. Socket)	2102-02-00014
	Knob, (3/4" Dia.)	2430-01-00003
	Knob, (1" Dia.)	2430-01-00011
	Knob, (1" Dia.) (White Line)	2430-01-00010
	Knob, Bar	2430-01-00050
	Knob, (2" Dia.)	2430-01-00030
	Knob, (Pointer Type)	2430-01-00040
	Window	2411-02-00003
	Spring, BFO Tension	2537-01-00007
	Instruction Manual	9001-06-00002
OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES		
	Plug-In Crystal Calibrator Assembly XC-100P	9205-00-00021
	Fixed Frequency Crystal Oscillator	9211-00-00002
	Speaker Assembly in Cabinet, matched to the HQ-145A Series Receivers	9210-00-00011
	Telechron Clock Assembly (115V/60 cps)	9207-01-00001
	Telechron Clock Assembly (230V/60 cps)	9207-01-00002
	Telechron Clock Assembly (230V/50 cps)	9207-01-00003
	Coordination Cable Assembly (For use with various transmitters)	9206-00-00060







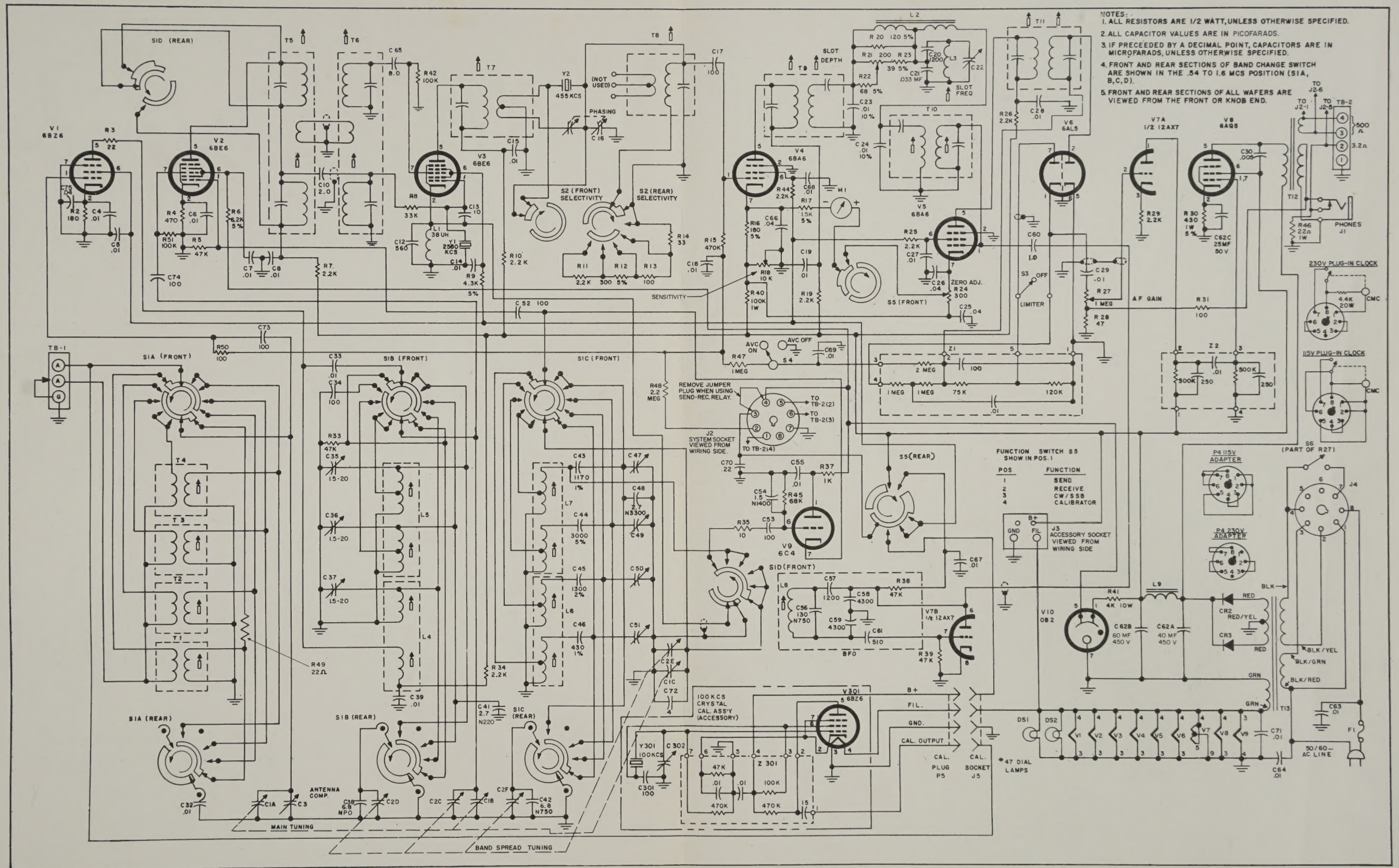


Figure 11. Schematic Diagram, HQ-145A Series Communications Receivers



**THE HAMMARLUND MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
**Standard Warranty**

The Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, warrants this equipment to be free from defects in workmanship and materials under normal and proper use and service for the uses and purposes for which it is designed, and agrees to repair or replace, without charge, all parts thereof showing such defects which are returned for inspection to the Company's factory, transportation prepaid, within a period of 90 days from date of delivery, provided such inspection discloses to the satisfaction of the Company that the defects are as claimed, and provided also, that the equipment has not been altered, repaired, subjected to misuse, negligence or accident, or damaged by lightning, excessive current or otherwise, or had its serial number or any part thereof altered, defaced, or removed. Tubes shall be deemed to be covered by the manufacturer's standard warranty applicable thereto, and such items shall be and are hereby excluded from the provisions of this warranty. Pilot lamps and fuses are not guaranteed for length of service.

Except as herein specifically provided, no warranty, express or implied, other than that of title, shall apply to any equipment sold hereunder. In no event shall the Company be liable for damages by reason of the failure of the equipment to function properly or for any consequential damages.

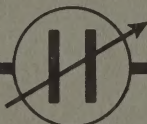
This Warranty is valid for the original owner of the equipment, and is contingent upon receipt of the Warranty Registration Card by the Company. No equipment shall be returned to the factory for repairs under warranty unless written authorization is obtained by the Company, and the equipment is shipped prepaid by the owner. The Company maintains Authorized Service Stations, names and locations of which will be sent upon request of the owner.

**The Hammarlund Manufacturing Company**

*A Giannini Scientific Co.*

73-88 Hammarlund Drive, Mars Hill, N. C.

Export Department: 13 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.



The policy of the Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, is one of continued improvement in design and manufacture wherever and whenever possible, to provide the highest attainable quality and performance. Hence, specifications, finishes, etc. are subject to change without notice and without assumption by Hammarlund of any obligation or responsibility to provide such features as may be changed, added or dropped from previous production runs of this equipment.

**Hammarlund Manufacturing Company**

*A Giannini Scientific Co.*

73-88 Hammarlund Drive, Mars Hill, N. C.

Export Department: 13 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

**DO NOT MAKE ANY RETURNS WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE FACTORY. ALL AUTHORIZED RETURNS SHOULD BE SHIPPED TO HAMMARLUND MANUFACTURING CO., ATTN. CUSTOMER SERVICE, MARS HILL, NORTH CAROLINA.**



**ESTABLISHED 1910**